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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	4.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	12.00	1.15	2.25
Yau Ma Tei	4.50	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.05	1.25	2.35	3.45
Shatin	5.00	9.35	10.45	11.55	12.15	1.35	2.45	3.55
Tai Po	5.10	9.45	10.55	12.05	12.25	1.45	2.55	4.05
Tai Po Market	5.20	9.55	11.05	12.15	12.35	1.55	3.05	4.15
Fanning	5.30	10.05	11.15	12.25	12.45	2.05	3.15	4.25
Shamshui	5.40	10.15	11.25	12.35	12.55	2.15	3.25	4.35
Shamshui	5.50	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.05	2.25	3.35	4.45

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shamshui	7.31	8.05	10.38	11.40	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.18
Shamshui	7.41	8.15	10.48	11.50	2.06	3.10	4.27	5.28
Tai Po	7.51	8.25	10.58	12.00	2.16	3.20	4.37	5.38
Tai Po Market	8.01	8.35	11.08	12.10	2.26	3.30	4.47	5.48
Fanning	8.11	8.45	11.18	12.20	2.36	3.40	4.57	5.58
Shatin	8.21	8.55	11.28	12.30	2.46	3.50	5.07	6.08
Yau Ma Tei	8.31	9.05	11.38	12.40	2.56	4.00	5.17	6.18
Kowloon	8.41	9.15	11.48	12.50	3.06	4.10	5.27	6.28

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.50	6.25	Shatin	8.00	11.45	2.55
Shatin	8.10	12.05	3.05	6.35	Fanning	8.25	12.10	3.00

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.50	6.25	Shatin	8.00	11.45	2.55
Shatin	8.10	12.05	3.05	6.35	Fanning	8.25	12.10	3.00

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"HONGKONG HEAD."

A COMPLAINT AS BAD AS
HONGKONG DOG.

THE EPIDEMIC OF FORGET- FULNESS.

(Contributed.)

There is such a thing in medical lore as the "Punjab Head," a designation which is meant to describe a mental condition which afflicts the European and which arises as a result of residence in India. Its main features are irritability and forgetfulness. It is, of course, a characteristic of most tropical regions, and might equally well be called "Hongkong Head" and so complete the nomenclature of the ailments, which attack the parts of our body, which are equidistant from one another, so we would then be liable to Hongkong Foot, Hongkong Dog and Hongkong Head.

With regard to irritability, this symptom is not perhaps so prominent in Hongkong as we might expect. Possibly the necessity for repression in polite society of any unsocial quality restricts its exhibition to the privacy of one's home. Few there are who are openly reduced by climatic conditions to the dreadful confession of the formula—"Where I am not, there happiness is." Only occasionally do we meet such a victim, whose restlessness, impatience and shifting interests betoken a malaise, for which there is no cure, certainly not in this Colony.

It is the forgetfulness part of this affliction, which seems to be epidemic in the Colony. It is scarcely possible to meet a fellow citizen now-a-days, a person with whom you are quite intimate—the men seen by much more susceptible to this mental disease than the women—who does not confess that he has quite forgotten your name. He will admit that he lives in fear of having suddenly to introduce two of his friends to one another, both of whom he has known for many years, while in the panic of the moment he either forgets both of their names or certainly one.

The problem is really a serious one for it presents itself at critical moments just when the individual is off his guard. Often the name is there when the person it belongs to is absent but when the person is present the name is absent; the attempt to bring the two together produces a mental excitement which simply causes them to recede further and further from one another. To one poor unfortunate individual the matter is becoming such an obsession that after inviting a friend and his wife to dinner and then having to rush in to his own wife at the last moment to find out their names he has had recurrent nightmares from which he awakens in a cold perspiration.

He recounts that on the last occasion he dreamed that he had made an appointment to play tennis and having forgotten all about it till it was too late, he went to the Club and there found his friend somewhat disconsolate but still on speaking terms. He then suggested that as it was too late for tennis he might accompany him home to dinner. The invitation having been accepted the dreamer telephoned to his wife to announce the fact and had to ask his wife over the telephone not to bother if he introduced his friend's name when he introduced him as he could not remember what it was, and would not be able to find out before returning. Having accepted a return invitation to dinner he found himself in town at 8 p.m. on the date of appointment, only to realise that his dinner suit was not available and had to be sent for. He then set out on his journey half an hour late to find a house whose name he had forgotten. He awakened up suffering from hunger and complete exhaustion, his quest for his friend in the various parts of the Colony proving quite unsuccessful.

A dream of this sort is a severe strain but not so serious a strain as the actual experience is in real life, an experience which for many of us is all too common.

There is a theory that we forget any name which has unpleasant associations. These associations may have nothing whatever to do with the person whose names we forget but may be suggested by, and recalled to our consciousness by, that name. Thus, for example, if we had ever been knocked down by a motor car and badly hurt we would on this principle not remember the name of a person called Carr or Horne. If, however, we were handsomely compensated because of the accident and recovered completely through the "loving attentions" of the sister who nursed us through the succeeding sickness we should probably remember such names quite well. Carr, Driver, Horne, Hood, etc., would leap into the mind as it were with joy, especially if we married the sister and found happiness thereby.

(Continued on next column.)

FATHERS WHO ROCK THE CRADLE.

AND LEARN HOW TO MAKE
THEM, TOO.

POPULAR LECTURES.

More and more, father is helping to mind the baby—not in the old, inexperienced way, but with a much clearer knowledge of the tasks that used to make mothers tired.

At the National Association for the prevention of infant mortality at Canton Hall, Westminster, much was heard of the remarkable development that has taken place in the matter of Fathers' Councils.

These bodies have been formed to enable father to understand a little better the important problems that are associated with the early life of his baby boy or girl, and the success of the movement has been very pronounced.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

Credit is due particularly to Dr. Fenton, the Medical Officer of Health for Kensington, whose desire, like that of his colleagues, is to relieve mothers of the sole responsibility for bringing up children.

"When infant welfare centres were first started," Dr. Fenton told an *Evening Standard* representative, "it was rather difficult to persuade some working-class fathers of their value. They looked upon them as a sort of club largely run by single women who knew less of the problems of childhood than mothers, and they did not see why the wife should waste her time there."

"When she returned home with the intention of carrying out the practical advice given her, the husband would frequently be unsympathetic and refuse the necessary encouragement, one reason being the inability of his wife to stress the importance of the measures suggested at the welfare centre."

"But now all that is being altered, for the fathers themselves are listening regularly to lectures. The scheme started at Kensington in 1920. One of the infant welfare centres was a little hard-up, and fathers, recognising the value of it, organised an entertainment."

They met in committee at the end of their day's work, and the effort was so successful that the fathers resolved to continue their association in order to help welfare work in any other way that was possible.

GROWING MOVEMENT.

"Out of this have sprung Fathers' Councils in many other places, and the value of it all is undoubted. Both parents now are able to understand better what is best for the baby, and lectures on all kinds of subjects are given."

There are many fathers who, apart from learning all kinds of important things concerning the welfare of their children, have received practical instruction in the making of cheap cradles they could not afford to buy, or food lockers, or the repairing of children's boots, and so on.

MORE BABIES SAVED.

Over 700 delegates, including representatives from the Dominions, attended the opening of the conference.

"Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., delivering the presidential address in the absence of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, said that in all health problems there must be a partnership between voluntary organisations, local authorities, and Government departments."

The Ministry of Health was often represented as a despot, but that was not its own conception of its functions.

The infant death rate had fallen from 154 per 1,000 in 1900 to 75 per 1,000—a remarkable success. On the other hand, during the last 20 years, there had been practically no diminution in the rate of maternal mortality, and the rate for deaths in the first month of life and for still births had been scarcely affected.

This theory would seem to indicate that there are an unconscionable number of people in Hongkong who rouse unpleasant memories for the malady of forgetfulness is widespread. It may be forgetfulness is widespread, but the truth probably lies in the effect of climate which no doubt has a debilitating influence on the nerve cells making the brain lose its freshness and producing a *dolce far niente* state of mind which refuses to work unnecessarily even to the extent of recalling a friend's name.

The only solution of the problem seems to lie in every person being compelled by law to wear his name legibly in his button hole and thus putting an end to those distressing episodes which at present disfigure social life. The name had better be in luminous characters so that even in the darkness the victim of this form of forgetfulness will be able to continue his course with a quiet, untroubled mind.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

COST TO THE STATE.

TOTAL OF £74,893,000.

A comprehensive analysis of public expenditure on education in England and Wales is contained in a memorandum issued recently on the Board of Education's estimates for 1926-27, details of which have already been published. It shows that in 1924-25—the latest year for which complete figures are available—the total net expenditure on all forms of education was £74,893,000, of which £43,375,180 was provided by the Exchequer, and £30,517,820 was derived from local rates. The Exchequer's share represents the net charge, after deduction of £2,394,678 received from teachers in respect of pension contributions and £216,937 in miscellaneous receipts.

Between 1913-14 and 1921-22 the board's estimates rose from £14,650,311 to £31,014,865. Since the latter year they steadily declined until the present financial year when an increase of £3,467,244 is provided for, bringing the total up to £44,482,109. Of the increase £2,400,000 and £575,000 respectively are accounted for by the disappearance of teachers' pension contributions from appropriations in aid, and of the exceptional relief obtained in 1925-26 by the lightness of the balances of grant payable to local education authorities in respect of former years. Further, provision is made for a considerable increase in local authorities' expenditure, and for teachers' pensions, which continue to increase automatically, an additional amount of £360,648 is provided. On the other hand, an exceptional relief, amounting to £507,500, is obtained for this year's estimates by a retardation of the instalments of grant for higher education, and there are other savings in higher education grants amounting to £277,000.

No less than £38,827,708 of the Board's expenditure is to be incurred in paying grants to the local education authorities. It is estimated that these authorities will expend £58,480,000 on elementary education, and on an average attendance of 5,020,000 this will represent an outlay of £11 12s. 11d. per child. On higher education their expenditure is estimated at £12,500,000. The gross expenditure per pupil in 1924-25 was £27 12s., but this was reduced by fees averaging 27 12s. to £10 18s. It is estimated that of the 367,200 pupils in the schools on October 1st, 1925, 231,285 paid fees and 145,915 did not.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It has been found by experience that the number of children aged 7 on the rolls of public elementary schools tends every year to approximate closely to 75 per cent. of the number of births in the seventh year before. For some time past, however, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of children surviving the first seven years of life, and if this increase continues it may be expected that the percentage of enrolments to births will in future years rise above 75. As a result of the decreases in the number of births since 1910 there will, for the next few years, be a considerable fall in the number of older children. Thus in 1930 the children on the rolls of public elementary schools aged 11 to 14 (born 1918 to 1919) are unlikely to exceed 1,431,000, as compared with 1,822,063 on March 31st, 1925. The high number of births in 1920 must result in an exceptional increase in the school enrolment of children aged 6 in 1926 and 7 in 1927, although the influx of children aged 5 in 1925 was not sufficient to prevent the total average attendance in the schools from continuing to fall until December, 1925.

In regard to teachers' salaries, the Board estimate that Lord Burnham's award would produce, in the fifth year, a saving of approximately 13 per cent. upon the actual salaries paid for the year 1924-25, if the number and composition of the teaching body remained constant. The salaries for that year averaged £248 on a teaching body consisting on March 31st, 1925, of 185,511 units (namely, 164,460 adult full-time teachers and 1,051 other ratings); and under the award the average salary taken over this total number would decrease until in the fifth year it would reach £244, a saving of £710,000. The number and composition of the teaching body have, however, undergone considerable changes since the award was made, and the estimates for 1926-27 assume an expenditure on salaries of £41,270,000. This allows for 167,730 units (namely, 166,710 adult full-time teachers and 1,020 other ratings) at an average of £246 1s.

The local authorities' aggregate estimates for salaries 1926-27 amount to £41,538,452, and thus exceed by £268,452 the liberal figure assumed by the Board. In 1923-24 they underspent their April estimates for salaries by £243,503, and in 1924-25 they underspent them by £265,987. The Board have now called upon each authority to supply quarterly returns of its salary expenditure.

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AN AGE OF GREAT CHANGES.

THE FAITH OF TO-DAY.

AS FIRM AS A THOUSAND
YEARS AGO.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL SERMON.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preaching
at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, took
as his text the words from St. Luke I. 35.
"The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee
and the power of the Highest shall over-
shadow thee, therefore also that holy
thing which shall be born of thee, shall
be called the Son of God."

I do not think that anyone will con-
tradict me, he said, when I say we live
in an age of great changes. The chief
characteristic of our time is a greater
speed. Almost everything is done more
quickly than it used to be. You can
fly from London to Paris for an after-
noon's shopping and be back in London
for dinner. You can have a conversation
with a person who is hundreds of miles
away and hear his replies instead of
sending him a letter which might take a
day to reach him and another to bring
you his reply. Means of communication
are changing and being accelerated.

War is changing. The last Great War
was very different from any previous
war, and we are told, and can well be-
lieve, that the next great war, if there
be one (which may God forbid) will show
us changed conditions; and an advance
of scientific means of destruction far be-
yond anything experienced in the late
war.

EDUCATION.

Education is changing, it is being
made attractive, especially for young
children so that it is no uncommon thing
now-a-days for children to be happier at
school than at home and to long for the
end of the holidays. Truly a great
change. Again Government is changing.
The 19th century believed that democ-
racy was the cure for all Government
evils and it was thought that when all
the people of the State were responsible
for the selection of their rulers we
should have an ideal and perfect Govern-
ment. But in many countries democratic
Government has been a ghastly failure
and in none has it shown the ideal and
perfect Government. So that we see a
tendency now to revert in many coun-
tries to other modes of Government.

As a result of the new inventions our
customs are changing. Many people who
used to be constantly spending their
evenings at some theatre or place of
entertainment now spend them at home
"listening in" to some concert or
lecture on the wireless.

THINGS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

But it is not necessary to labour the
point you will all agree that we live
in an age of change. Yet I think we
are often apt to exaggerate the changes,
and to say that everything is changed
which it is very far from being the case.
In fact when we look at the matter more
carefully we shall be forced to confess
that the changes are in things of
secondary and not of primary impor-
tance. The man who flies over to Paris
for the afternoon and returns to London
at night has still the same need of food
as his predecessor of 100 years ago who
took some days to make the journey,
first to Dover then in a sailing ship
across the channel and then by bad
roads to Paris; he still needs drink and
sleep. We may have achieved many
victories over nature but we need food
and drink and sleep just as much as
did the men of prehistoric times. The
fundamental needs of the body are the
same in the 20th century as they were
in the first. And the main outline of
life is the same. We still come into the
world as helpless infants and grow in
wisdom and stature till we come to man's
estate, and when we pass middle age
we weaken and grow feeble till at last
we have to meet the inevitable death
to which each one must one day come.
It is all just the same now as it was 2,000
years ago. In these things there has
been no change. And human nature
itself is unchanged. Men still love and
hate; they are a prey to jealousy, they
are dominated by ambition, they give
way to anger, just as much now as they
did in the earliest ages of which we
have records. The fundamental instincts
of the human heart are unchanged.

OUR RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

And is this also true of our religious
belief? We constantly hear of the
changes which have taken place and are
still taking place in what men believe,
but we need to distinguish between the
essential and the non-essential. In many
things we have changed our belief in
the last 50 years, but have we necessarily
changed with regard to the fundamentals
of the Christian Creed?

Our fathers took many things in the
Bible to be literal statements of fact
which we no longer regard as such. In
the Old Testament we now recognise
much that is myth which was once con-
sidered history. No Christian scholar
regards the first eleven chapters of
Genesis as history but as myth. But
there is nothing new in that. An early
Christian writer, Arigen, tells us that
the story of Adam and Eve must be
regarded as an Allegory and not as his-
tory. It is true that for the last four
hundred years there was an almost
universal belief amongst Christians that
all the books of the Bible were to be
regarded as historical, but it is now re-
cognised that much of them is legendary,
and scholars to-day distinguish between
the legendary and the historic. The book
of Jonah which, thirty years ago, was
generally regarded as history is to-day
regarded as an allegory written to teach
the Jews the much needed lesson that
God's love was not confined to the Jews
but included the Gentiles whom they
despised. It is not so many years ago
that anti-Christian writers asked with
triumph, "Who was Cain's wife?" and
Christian apologists set themselves to
answer the question. To-day no Chris-
tian scholar would attempt such a task,
as he would recognise the mythical
character of the early chapters of
Genesis.

WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

Just because there have been these
changes some people jump to the con-
clusion that the Christian faith is no
longer tenable. But what is the Chris-
tian faith? We have the short summary
of it in the Apostles' Creed which we
have just recited. There we have what
we as Christians believe. The Creed
does not say "I believe the world was
made in 6 days," "I believe in Noah's
ark," "I believe in Balaam's Ass speak-
ing." It doesn't even say "I believe in
the Devil." A man told me once that
he didn't come to Church because he
didn't believe in the Devil, but belief in
the Devil is not an article of the Chris-
tian faith though many Christians do
believe in the personality of evil spirits.
But what we do assert when we say the
Creed is that we believe in God the
Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and
Earth and in Jesus Christ and in the
Holy Ghost and in the Holy Catholic
Church, and none of the changes caused
by fresh knowledge have given us reason
to give up any of these essential articles
of our faith. They stand to-day as firmly
as they stood a thousand years ago, and
they satisfy the needs of the human
heart now as much as they ever did.

FUNDAMENTALS.

There are, of course, those who would
deny the articles of the Creed to-day as
there have always been. There are some
who would like to take advantage of the
changing of so many things and so many
beliefs to attempt to change the funda-
mentals of the Christian Creed. The
doctrine of the person of Jesus Christ is
being attacked in many ways to-day and
there are those who deny the facts of
the Creed and would have us to believe
that He was only a highly gifted man.
Such teaching is utterly inconsistent
with the Catholic Faith. We believe in-
deed that Jesus was perfect man,
thoroughly human, that His human
nature was just like ours only He with-
stood the temptations to which we often
yield; but we believe that He was also
God, and that He took our human nature
in order to raise us and to help us. We
believe that He conquered death by His
Resurrection and so gave us a pledge
that we too shall rise again.

The facts of the Creed stand as firmly
to-day as ever, and Christ is still the
Saviour who can keep us from sin and
give us the power to live pure, noble,
upright lives. That this is true is being
proved to-day not so much by the able
pens of Christian scholars as by the
lives of Christian men and women who
in every country are showing forth the
power of Christ and gaining the victory
over evil which He wishes us all to win.

Do not, therefore, let us be troubled
when we hear people speaking against
or sneering at the Catholic faith. It has
always been so but the Faith will survive
all the attacks upon it and it is to-day
spreading more rapidly than ever before.

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[56]

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tism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly
removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough,
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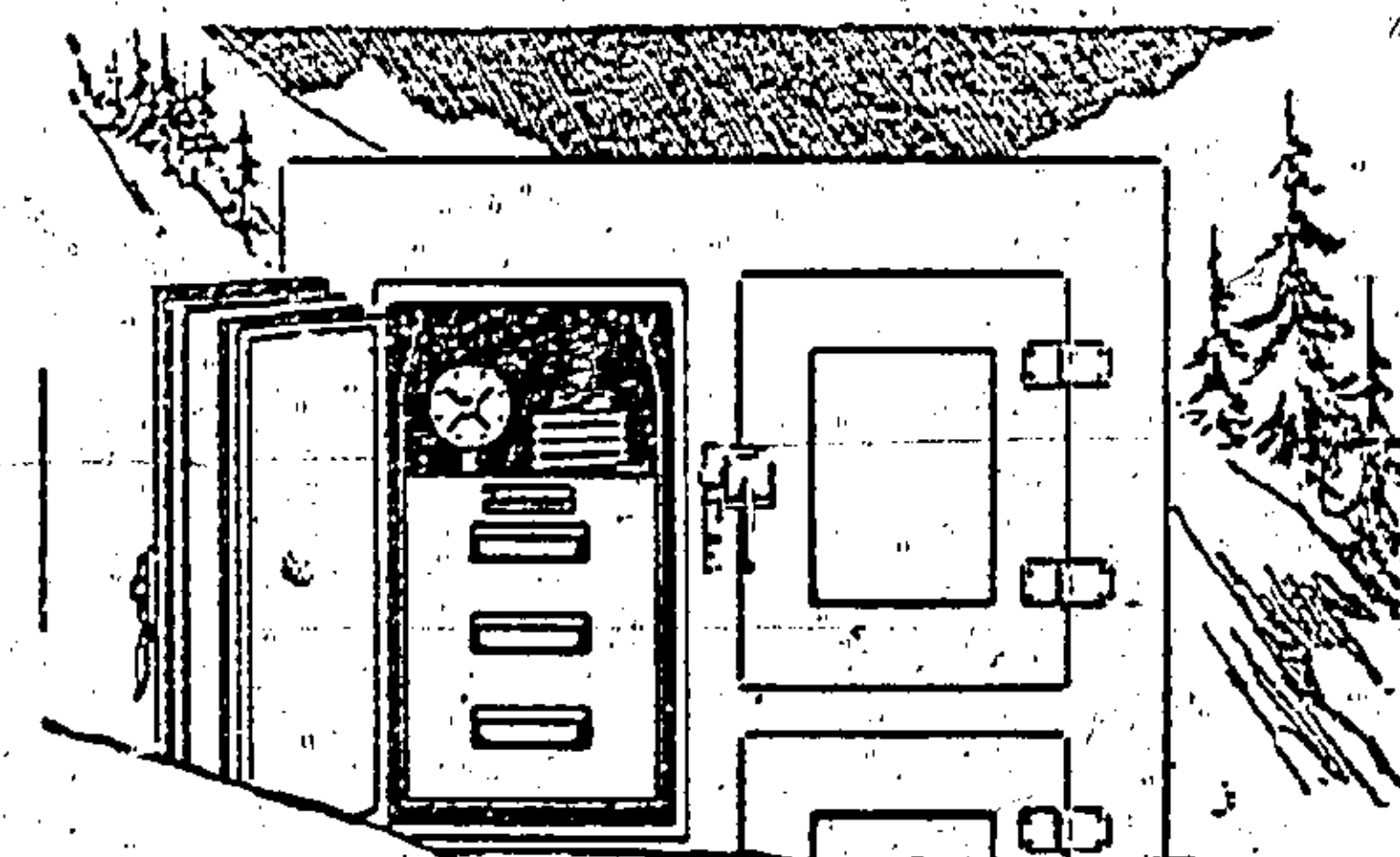
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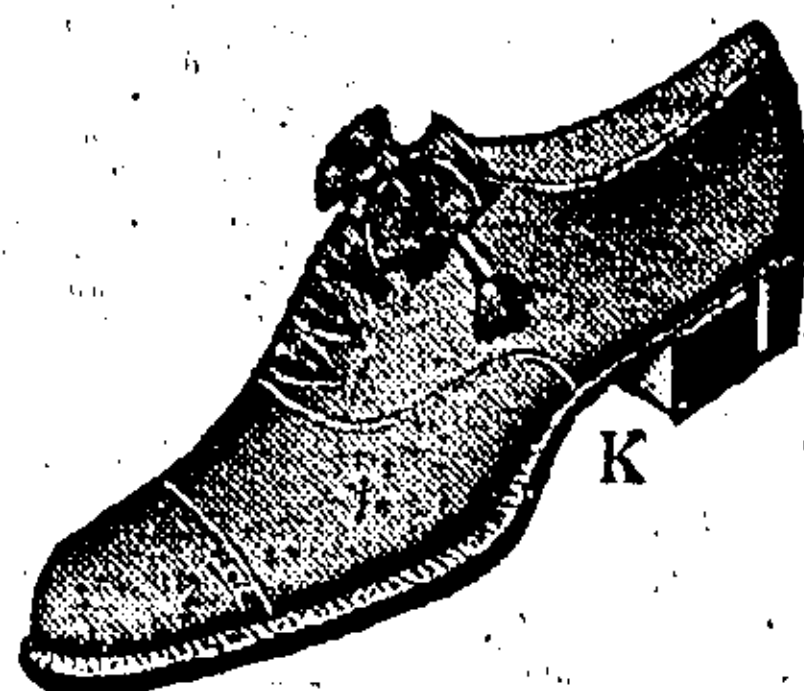
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Electric Refrigeration

[57]

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no "Breaking in"

Always distrust the assurance that "it's sure to ease a bit in wear." Shoes that pinch across the toes are going to harm your feet before they "ease a bit." There's no need to go to the other extreme and put up with sloppy fitting shoes, either. Ask for K shoes, "Plus" fitting.

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HONGKONG.

AMBITIONS OF YOUTH
OF TO-DAY.WORLD-WIDE SURVEY OF ITS
OUTLOOK.

DESIRE FOR SUCCESS.

CHINESE BOYS' VIEWS ON
CHRISTIANITY.

What is the youth of the world thinking to-day?
What are his ideals and ambitions?
Who are his heroes?
What is his religion?
What does he want to be, and how will he attain his aim?

To these and many similar questions the Y.M.C.A. has been seeking an answer from youth all over the world.

The results of its inquiries in almost every country have been collected in a report which was to be presented at the world conference of the association in Finland.

Among the constant and universal ideals of modern youth that of material success stands out. In a list of the three greatest men in the world to-day frequent reference is made to Henry Ford.

He is looked upon, says the report, as the premier exhibit of efficiency and of the wealth that efficiency can create.

PERSONAL SUCCESS.

While some idealist answers were given to the question, "What would you like to accomplish in the next ten years?" for the most part they were "To be a successful business man," "To attain money," or "To obtain a good position," and so on. Personal success was a dominant ideal.

The popularity of sport was found to be universal and growing. As a topic of conversation it was unexcelled among older boys.

The desire for freedom was one of the main questions investigated. The report declares that answers do not reveal a notable spirit of revolt on the part of youth against authority. There is little criticism of their parents or even their elders.

It is perfectly apparent, says the report, that especially in natural and patriotic matters, tradition still asserts a powerful influence over youth. A common British tradition accounts for the similarity of the lists of favorite heroes sent by Canada and South Africa—ten thousand miles apart. The heroes mentioned were:

Canada—Nelson, Napoleon, Drake, Wellington and Wolfe.

South Africa—Nelson, Kitchener, Drake, Napoleon and Cecil Rhodes.

SEX PROBLEMS.

Dealing with the world-wide attitude of youth to the relations between the sexes, the report says that the present age seems to have all the various sex problems of centuries in addition to a few peculiar to itself.

Girls not only form the subject of one of the main topics of conversation among boys in many countries, but there is a strong tendency towards the emphasis and acceptance of the ideas of equality and freedom of girls.

The tremendous influence of the cinema is indicated in the list of heroes given by younger boys. South Africa mentions Tom Mix and France Charles Chaplin.

The same group of English boys who gave as their favorite heroes of the past Henry II., Nelson, Wellington, and William Carey gave as their present-day heroes Betty Balfour, Buster Keaton and Douglas Fairbanks.

Hardly any of the boys believe "God has a favourite nation." One conspicuous exception was a Canadian who said: "God must have a favourite nation or the British Empire would not be where it is."

ANSWERS BY CHINESE BOYS.

Some objections of Chinese boys to Christianity were:—

"It is an instrument to weaken China. It is a camp of imperialism. It is too necessary in a scientific world. It is too emotional and mysterious."

Comparatively few boys or young men interpret Christianity in terms of church membership. The general attitude towards the organized church is one of criticism, and there is in all countries an unreadiness to interpret "being a Christian" in terms of creeds or dogmatic belief.

There is "alarmingly little" evidence of close contact with the Bible on the part of youth, which, however, still gives indications of regarding it in theory at least as the Book of Books.

HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD.

Shareholders are reminded that the fifth ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., will be held at noon to-day at the Queen's Theatre. Following this meeting, at which the usual business will be transacted, there will be an extraordinary meeting at 12.15 for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution, the following:—

"That the 6,000 deferred ordinary shares of \$5 each and the 16,000 preferred ordinary shares of \$10 each in the Company be re-organized and consolidated into one class of 20,000 shares of \$10 each to be called ordinary shares and to rank as regards dividend and capital *pari-passu* and each share to confer one vote and that the Company's Memorandum and Articles be altered accordingly."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting, and such meeting will be held on August 25th, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution.

£18,000 A YEAR BOOTLEGGER.

PRIVY COUNCIL ASKED TO SAVE
HIM FROM TAXATION.

JESTING JUDGES.

Should a bootlegger with an income of £18,000 a year pay income-tax? Is it wrong for the Crown to tax the profits of an illicit business?

This was the riddle which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was asked to decide.

There were many bright passages during the discussion, in which Lord Darling figured conspicuously.

WEALTHY MR. SMITH.

The case, which was heard by Viscount Haldane, Lord Atkinson and Lord Darling, and Lord Justice Warrington, arose on an appeal by the Canadian Minister of Finance from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, who found that Mr. Cecil R. Smith, of the City of Windsor, Ontario, who admitted illegal traffic in liquor, was not liable to be taxed on an assessed taxable income of nearly £19,000, because the profits of an illicit traffic were not the "income" which the law contemplated in using that word in the income-tax statute.

This decision was a reversal of the view of the Exchequer Court below, where Mr. Justice Audette found that Mr. Smith must pay tax on this income because his plea did not commend itself to the court. He invoked his own turpitude or illegal acts as ground of a claim to be relieved of paying taxes, and the judge held that he was stopped by his wrongful acts from asking the court to discriminate in his favour as against honest traders.

TURPITUDE PLEA.

Mr. A. C. Clauson, K.C., for the Crown, said the point was a very important one in Canada and not without interest in this country. Lord Justice Warrington had lately reserved judgment in an income-tax case in the Court of Appeal.

The question in Mr. Smith's case was whether he was entitled to say, "I am a motor garage proprietor earning £200, but in my spare moments I do a large and lucrative business in bootlegging, but it is beneath the dignity of the Crown to take any part of the proceeds of that." Lord Darling—When the Act talks of "proceeds of trading," surely it must be taken to contemplate what is within the law. When Mr. Smith pleads his own turpitude I am not sure it does prevent Mr. Clauson from reading the statement of claim.

Lord Haldane—When a burglar in the Exchequer Court asked for an account against his partner the court clapped both into prison. A man cannot invoke his own wrongdoing against the law.

Lord Atkinson—Can a publican who sells drink at great profit in prohibited hours ask for exemption from taxation of those profits?

Mr. Clauson—Or can a company promoter say, "My prospectus A, B and C were honest, but my great scoop was prospectus D, which contained the grossest misrepresentations. I don't propose to pay tax on those profits?"

BABY-FARMING PARALLEL.

Lord Darling—If a man were a pirate, the law should say, "Because you are a pirate I will tax you and if I catch you I will hang you" (Laughter). Is the law to recognise this business and direct a man to keep account of an illegal business? I have condemned people for baby farming and a very profitable business they carried on which I stopped. Is it law to say in this baby-farming business: "You must keep books, enter so many babies received, so many killed on such and such a day; so much profits as the result of the year's trading?"

Mr. Clauson—Or can a milkman say: "I am not going to be taxed on a third of my income that represents water?"

THE HONEST SMUGGLER.

Lord Darling—A bootlegger is only a smuggler, and with the old smuggler everybody traded in the 19th century. Read the Rev. Mr. Woodruff's memoirs. He always bought his gin stuff from the honest smuggler. He gave him a very good testimonial. The squire and everybody bought of the smuggler.

Mr. Clauson—That is what I say. Here are profits. One has to look into a man's pockets, and if there are profits that is enough. If I look into a burglar's pocket and find my spoons that is different. There is the distinction.

Lord Darling—When a highwayman took a case into one of the courts the Court had a fit from which it never recovered.

Their lordships then said they desired to hear Mr. Pritt, K.C., for Mr. Smith. He submitted that if the legislature intended to make the Crown party to anything done by the subject it must be so with the utmost clarity. It would shut the conscience of any citizen that the Crown should take tax of these profits. Supposing a man set up as a murderer of Cabinet Ministers—a difficult, onerous, though possibly lucrative profession!

Lord Atkinson—That is a crime. Prohibition is in a different category.

Mr. Pritt—Well, my client has already been fined and sent to prison for what he has done under the Ontario Temperance Act. Will he be allowed to deduct his fines from his tax, with some compensation for the inconvenience he has experienced?

The court received this question with general laughter.

Mr. Pritt said that if the law took toll of the illegal income of criminals and required them to keep accounts for taxation, there must be a promise of secrecy for their protection. No such

(Continued on next Column)

A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

WISDOM, HUMILITY AND
MAGNANIMITY.

THE WILL OF A CHINESE.

(Contributed.)

"A mortal's last thoughts enable one to read his life-story," said someone.

The Chinese are a baffling race, and I have never understood them, excepting one, and he was dead then. I read his will, and so visualised how he had lived. He was an old Chinese gentleman in Hongkong.

"Owing to the serious illness with which my body is now afflicted," he began, "and not knowing what my fate may be, I now set out hereunder those matters which I intended to do before, but have not yet done, so that my wife and children may act in accordance with-out being confused."

HIS TWO SONS.

His instructions in regard to his two sons are somewhat puritanic, but highly laudable. His younger son, who was still a boy, must have a superior person to bring him up, so that "he may not be led into evil ways." His elder son seemed to have troubled him a great deal. "Although," he has attained his majority," wrote the father, "he is as yet ignorant of many things relating to the management of property."

For that reason the business must be carried on by the solicitors for some time. He further enjoined that the dividends from the shares which he possessed were to be handed to his wife for the support of his family, and any surplus must be utilised in the acquiring of further property and not be spent or used extravagantly.

A GEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

"I have no abilities," he went on to say, "but fortunately the good deeds of my ancestors have had their influence on me, and I have been able to set myself up with diligence and economy, and this has been the reason why the whole family can now exist without suffering from cold and hunger. And you who are my successors, should understand that when you take a drink of water, you should think of the source from which it comes, which is a matter of importance."

That surely is a gem of philosophy! The old man went on to set out various bequests to members of his family—his mother, his mother-in-law, his brothers, and cousins.

A BAFFLING CUSTOM.

We, in Hongkong, are acquainted with the pagentry of Chinese funerals. The funeral of a rich Chinese costs thousands of dollars. Even the poor save frantically to be buried "respectably."

But this old man wanted a simple funeral, although he was rich. "When I die," he said, "my funeral rites shall not be performed in expensive style as is the baffle custom nowadays. He then went on to enjoin his brother to choose his grave, and that when his wife died she should be buried with him. The conclusion was earnest, hopeful and humble. "I very much hope," he said, "that you will bear firmly in mind the various instructions I have given you in the course of my life, and that you will add to your experience and knowledge day by day, so that you can make up for my shortcomings. In this way, the family's welfare may be saved from declining."

Truly, a remarkable document!

M.

thing was ever contemplated by Parliament. That would make the Crown say: "Tell me what you have got and we will share it."

Lord Darling—But it has never said: "I will take your illegal earnings and see no injustice is done you by a provision that for your imprisonment and fines you shall be compensated, and I will see that you receive special damages for injuries sustained while running away from the exciseman." Who was it who pardoned the crows and troubled the doves by his judgments?

SOME FORMER "CRIMINALS."

Mr. Pritt said we had reached the middle of the twentieth century without a decision of the courts on this question, though profitable crime had been a feature of Western civilisation for centuries.

Lord Darling—Since the days of Robin Hood.

Lord Haldane—Or Pharaoh, and if you are right that would lead one to expect there should be some decision in your favour.

Lord Darling—Is there not a saying about the pitcher which goes often to the well being broken at last?

Mr. Pritt—There is something in the atmosphere which makes me feel that it may be so. My submission is that this pitcher never has been taken to the well.

Lord Darling—But it came back very full.

Mr. Pritt—I mean the Legislature never meant that the income-tax inspector should carry it on his shoulders. We have heard a good deal about a ninetee in the shilling.

Lord Darling—Pooh, it has been worse than that. I remember Mr. Gladstone saying that if he were returned he would take it all. In the old days they did. The State hanged a man and took his estate, and nobody called that going into partnership with a felon. Why do they call this kind of thing bootlegging?

Mr. Pritt—I do not know, unless it is that they used to carry this commodity in a riding boot.

Lord Darling—Well, it may be a very good way of getting rid of bootlegging if, in addition to imposing a fine, income-tax is levied as well.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

POLICE COURT.

FIGHTERS, SCAVENGERS AND
THIEVES.

When a blacksmith from Shauiwan asked a boat-builder in that village on Saturday for the payment of an old debt of \$1.53, he was subjected to a severe assault. The debtor was helped by three others, and the creditor was struck on the head with a pole.

The unlucky blacksmith appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday with a bandaged head. The boat-builder was fined \$3 and ordered to sign a personal bond for good behaviour. He was further ordered to pay complainant \$2 as compensation, and so satisfy the debt.

AN IRON BAR.

An iron bar was produced as an exhibit in another case, in which two scavenging coolies were involved. One had a wounded leg. He said that he had a dispute with the defendant over a broom, and he was later attacked. The truculent coolie was fined \$5, or seven days.

ABERDEEN SQUABBLE.

Sergeant James, of the Aberdeen Police Station, charged two women and a man with assaulting another woman, who was in hospital with a deep wound in the thigh.

The injured woman was unable to say how she received the wound, and Sgt. James thought it possible that she fell over an anchor which was found there, as alleged by the defendants in their statements to the police and in court. Defendants were remanded on bail for one week.

BOY TO BE CANED.

A Chinese boy charged with unlawful possession of a bundle of copper wire, pleaded that he had picked it up in a lane at Wanchai.

The owner was not traced, but the boy was ordered eight strokes with a light cane.

PLEA OF STARVATION.

An apprentice at the Taikoo Docks failed to get away with ten pounds of tin solder, concealed in a bucket. He pleaded that he was pressed to commit the theft, "owing to starvation."

He will be fed in Victoria Gaol for four weeks.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE AT YAUMATI.

MEDICINE SHOP DESTROYED.

A fire broke out just before midnight on Sunday at a herbalist's shop at Shanghai Street, Yaumati, two doors away from its junction with Public Square. The fire occurred in the ground floor of a three-storied building, and within a very few minutes of the alarm being given two appliances from the Kowloon Fire Station were on the scene. Later, these were joined by an appliance from Mongkok Station as a result of a "home call" being given.

Three deliveries tackled the fire from different angles, and within just over forty minutes the fire had been extinguished. The outbreak was confined to the ground floor, and although the fire spread to the ceiling and affected part of the first floor planking, the firemen managed to check it in time. The medicine shop and its contents were destroyed. Except for two holes created in the flooring, the first floor was intact, only damage being done by water. The inmates had ample time to vacate the building, the only casualty being a cat.

NEWS FROM HOIHOW.

We've settled down, I'm glad to say. Amongst the Red and Picket. Although their actions sometimes are decidedly not cricket. As neighbours—well! we have no choice! What use in lifting up our voice?

They won't allow us to import Our butter, cheese or beer! To make the gentle Picket rage Just whisper in his ear. Yes in this case I have some foods, With British marked on all the goods."

One day last month on coming back From steamer to the shore, They spied a Customs Officer, It seemed to make them sore. "What ho!" they cried; "a man named Neville! If he won't stop we'll raise the devil!"

They fired four rounds, but all serene, He went upon his way. He waved his hand and raised his hat, And cried "I cannot stay. 'I'm sorry but I'm in a hurry, How very good of you to worry."

The brave Yanai a steamer French, Did to a Frenchman here Bring to him cargo from Haiphong Of Brandy, Wine and Beer. The Pickets cried "How very handy!" And took six bottles of good Brandy

One Sunday at the A. P. Church, (By this I mean the Mission!) A crowd of Bolsheviks made a fuss, And also in addition, Told them if they worshipped there Badly with them it would fare!

And we must get their gracious leave If we go to Hongkong, They love us all so very much We cannot go for long! A photograph we must produce (To worry us they make excuse).

I can't think how we lived before Without these Bolsheviks, Processions, drills and hymns of hate And all their bag of tricks. A peaceful life it must have been Without a picket to be seen!!

NON SEQUITUR.

UNHAPPY CANTON.

A WEEK OF STREET FIGHTING.
HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASUALTIES.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Indiscriminate skirmishing is part of the every-day life in Canton now. Every little union appears to be a law unto itself. The Canton Police are said to have aggravated matters by surrendering a dozen "anti-reds" among the fighters to the Canton Strike Committee on August 7th. The Police apparently are not supposed to take sides in these domestic differences.

On the same day, however, the Central Labour Union "got a little of their own back" and "lowered the face" of the Kuomintang by marching through the streets carrying white flags and pennants. As red is the official colour of the Party, this was regarded as a great triumph.

Now the fighting squad of the tea-house workers have sworn to capture the club-room of the cooks who are affiliated to those small restaurants whose specialities are fried puddings and toast.

These bickerings and quarrellings may appear to the Western mind similar to the fights which occasionally took place among rowdies in the lower-class districts of European cities. They are, however, something more than this. They represent the general feeling of political unrest and dissatisfaction which is permeating Canton at the moment. Moreover, the results are far more serious than a few cracked heads and broken limbs. The record of the past week shows that scarcely a day passes without some workers being killed.

DAY BY DAY RECORDS.

On July 29th and 30th the members of the Vegetable Labour Union and members of Vegetable Guild of Employers and Employees came into conflict. Two hundred and fifty men were engaged. One was killed and six wounded. In addition a number of "non-combatants"—innocent passers-by—suffered injuries. On July 30th there was also a fight between hand-needle workers and machine workers in which one man was killed.

July 31st was "a perfect day." No serious fighting occurred. It was, however, simply a calm before the storm. On August 1st extensive preparations were made for a pitched battle between the so-called "reds" and "anti-reds." Hostilities commenced on August 2nd and over 300 took part. The "anti-reds" claimed a victory because their casualty list numbered less than 25. On August 3rd the fight was renewed and four deaths and fifteen wounded were reported. On August 3rd also the vegetable workers continued their battle and in one section of the City there were two deaths and fifteen wounded while in another section the killed and wounded numbered eight.

On August 6th there were five deaths and fifteen wounded and on the 7th, as already reported, seven men were killed and eighteen wounded.

During the past ten days the killed and wounded in these street fights number nearly 150.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

There were two military executions in Canton last week, two former minor Kuomintang officials—Yang Kum Lung and Feng Chi Min—being shot. Both were in years past close friends of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Mr. Feng was, at one time, considered an intimate friend of the present Kuomintang chief, General Chiang Kai Shek. Feng was asked to return to Canton from Shanghai by General Chiang himself.

A SOVIET MOVE.

By direction of the Soviet Commission to South China, the Merchants' League are preparing a petition to the Kuomintang asking that Chinese who have become naturalised in a foreign country shall be deprived of their privileges as Chinese subjects and denied the right of holding public office. The motive of the petition, it is said, is to question the status of certain members of the Kuomintang who are now holding office in the Party.

"AN ACT OF MUTINY."

"WORSE CASE IN TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE."

LASCAR FIREMEN OF BRITISH VESSEL JAILED.

CONTINUED REFUSAL TO OBEY ORDERS.

A very unusual case; one almost unprecedented in local history, and at least one of a character that has not been heard in Hongkong for a matter of some thirty years, came before the Marine Court yesterday. So serious was the nature of the charge brought against nine firemen of the British vessel, s.s. *City of Corinth* (Bank Line), that the Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master, Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., referred to what had occurred on board the vessel during her outward voyage as being "an act of mutiny." He remarked: "I cannot take any other view than a most serious one. In the course of ten years on the bench, this is the first case of this sort which has come before me. I have never known a worse case."

The case in question came about as the result of discontent arising among Lascar firemen of the *City of Corinth*, beginning in the North Atlantic with a complaint that they were being unnecessarily pushed, and coming to a head at Manila. At this point serious trouble occurred, and to protect the loyal firemen against "picketing" by the disloyal ones the captain of the *City of Corinth* was forced to procure revolvers. He eventually had to put the nine firemen who had caused the trouble in irons and have them shipped to Hongkong on the *President Jackson*, the remainder of the firemen being so intimidated that they refused to work while the trouble-makers remained on board the *City of Corinth*.

The sequel to the incidents outlined was that the nine firemen in question were tried and sentenced at the Marine Court here, being given sentences on two charges which amounted to sixteen weeks' hard labour in all.

They were first charged "That being seamen lawfully engaged on board the s.s. *City of Corinth* unlawfully did continue to wilfully disobey the lawful commands of the Master at Manila on August 4th."

Mr. L. R. Andrews appeared for the prosecution, and he applied for permission to add two further charges to that already against the accused. The Bank Line had suffered considerable inconvenience, and wished to press the case. The Company were pressing in the hope that the men would be made an example of. The charges he wished to add were (a) wilful disobedience of the master's orders and (b) combining to disobey.

NOT NECESSARY.

Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, the Marine Magistrate, said that he had read the evidence taken on oath in Manila and did not think it was necessary to add further charges. Even if the charges were added and he found them guilty on all three counts, he would be disposed to make the sentences run concurrently.

Mr. Andrews: How can you say before you have heard the evidence?

The Marine Magistrate: I don't think I would give any seaman more than three months for this offence. To my mind it is merely a technical offence. In civil life their action would not be regarded as a criminal offence, nor as an act against the moral code.

The charge was read over to the accused and they pleaded not guilty.

FELT TIRED.

Giving evidence, the master of the *City of Corinth*, Captain G. J. D. Burton, said on June 23rd when the vessel was in the North Atlantic, within a day's steaming of Gibraltar, all the firemen who were not on duty came to him and said they were "tired" and stated that as the ship was not a passenger boat and was not carrying mails they could see no reason why the ship should be pushed along at top speed.

The master added that they were endeavouring to push the ship along at full speed.

The firemen asked to be paid off at Colombo, but he told them they had signed articles in February of this year for twelve months, and that unless they were prepared to pay their own expenses he would have to hold them to their contracts. After this interview work slackened off and steam was constantly below boiler power. He charged a man whom he considered the ringleader at Colombo for refusal to obey orders and for using insolent abusive language; and after that the men worked better until Manila was reached.

JAIL PREFERRED.

Here the men applied for shore passes, but in view of the severe U.S. penalties regarding deserters, he refused. The nine men before the Court stated that they would not work if they were not permitted to go ashore. He was notified the following morning that the men had declined to leave their quarters. He had them before him at 9.30 a.m. on August 4th and asked their grievance. They demanded passes, which he refused. He made them an offer that if they resumed duty they would be paid off at Singapore on the return trip from China, but the men refused, declaring that they would prefer to go to jail rather than go on the ship.

H.M. Vice-Consul and Consul-General boarded the *City of Corinth* and informed the men of the serious nature of their offence, and on their further refusal, he (the master) was instructed to take them to Hongkong, and, if necessary, to put them under restraint.

The steamer was ready for sea shortly after four o'clock that afternoon, but the nine men now charged picketed the door of the stokehole, driving those below on deck and refusing to allow others to go below.

Lieut.-Comdr. Hole: If what you say is correct, it amounts to "an act of mutiny."

Capt. Burton: The ship has no firearms, and I secured revolvers so that the loyal men could work under guard, but they were so intimidated by the accused that they could not work under any circumstances.

Continuing, Capt. Burton said that at seven o'clock he had the accused put in irons. They called on the loyal men for rescue and ultimately he had them removed from the ship. They were housed in a place of detention and sent to Hongkong on the *President Jackson*.

A FURTHER CHARGE.

Interrupting, Lieut.-Comdr. Hole said that the men had evidently conspired to impede the navigation of the vessel. He therefore, added a charge that they had unlawfully combined to impede the navigation of the ship on August 4th.

The Chief Engineer (Mr. W. Kirk) gave corroborative evidence to that of the Master and said that when the

master demonstrated with them, warned them of the seriousness of their offences, and offered to pay them off at Singapore on the return trip the nine firemen replied that they were prepared to go to jail rather than work.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused, who swore on the Koran, made a statement on behalf of himself and the other eight men. In the statement made, the refusal to work was admitted, but it was claimed that the firemen were refused passes, while the sailors had been granted passes. Their point was that they were all part of the crew of the same ship and if the sailors were granted passes, the firemen should also have that privilege. They denied interference with the other men.

The second engineer, Mr. Thomas McKinney, went into the box at the request of the Marine Magistrate. He told the Court that he instructed one of the loyal men to stoke up a fire, but the man was prevented by five of the accused men.

AIR VALVES CLOSED.

He endeavoured to raise steam himself, but when he opened the air valves, five of the men in dock closed them. They told him that they would not allow steam to be raised.

Lieut.-Comdr. Hole said he was satisfied with the evidence. He found all the prisoners guilty on both charges.

Mr. Andrews drew his Worship's attention to the fact that the Company held money due to the men as wages.

THE SENTENCES.

Sentencing them all to four weeks' hard labour on the first charge and twelve weeks' hard labour on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively, Lieut.-Commander Hole ordered that the wages due to the men should be used for maintenance while they were in prison, and that the residue go towards the cost of their repatriation to Bombay.

"THE WORSE CASE."

"When I said that I would not give a seaman more than three months' imprisonment," concluded his Worship, "I referred to the count on which they were charged, which I regard as a technical one. The charge which was added amounts to very much more than that. It is an act of mutiny and I cannot take any other view than a most serious one. In the course of ten years on the bench, this is the first case of this sort which has come before me. I have never known a worse case."

(The report of the Captain of the *City of Corinth* shows the crew to consist of 18 British and 42 Asiatics.)

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION.

A MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

Falsification of books was alleged in a case in the Summary Court yesterday morning in which Wong Sham-chuen was sued by Chan Chung in respect of two Money Loan Associations, of which it is alleged he is the head.

Plaintiff who was an undrawn member of these Associations, claimed return of subscriptions amounting to \$130 in the first Money Loan Association and \$150 in respect of the second. Breach of trust in failing to carry out duties as head of the Association is alleged.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

Certain women who deposed to being undrawn members of the Association were called by plaintiff as witnesses, stating either that they had been asked to join by the defendant himself or his deceased wife, Chan Ho. They looked on defendant as the head.

The defendant was called and denied directing the Associations. Questioned as to his name appearing on certain books dealing with the affairs of the Association, defendant said that his wife had written his name.

Mr. Lo pointed out that the defendant's name was written in the books in different ink to the other entries. Asked by his Lordship if he alleged falsification, Mr. Lo said that he did although he could call no evidence.

His Lordship examined the books and indicated that he was not in agreement with Mr. Lo.

His Lordship also added that he would prefer hearing evidence of drawn members of the Association as such would not have a direct interest in the issue of this case and he asked Mr. McCallum to endeavour to get into touch with drawn members.

The case was, therefore, adjourned as concerned the writ on the Money Lending Association issue. With regard to a claim by the plaintiff for \$31, money lent, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff remarking that he believed plaintiff's evidence in preference to that of the defendant.

ARMS FOUND ON THE "SUIYANG."

CONCEALED IN BOOTS.

FIVE ARRESTS.

Five Chinese, who boarded the China Navigation Company's steamer, *Suiyang* on Sunday, were arrested following the discovery of a number of fully-loaded revolvers hidden in three pairs of boots. It is believed that the discovery frustrated an intended piracy.

Another theory is that the arms were going to be used for an intended piracy from Shanghai.

Prior to the *Suiyang's* departure for Shanghai, Sergeant Barnicle and a party of detectives, acting on information, went aboard. Following a thorough search, three pairs of brown boots were found in the luggage of the accused men. The revolvers were concealed between the soles of the shoes.

So ingenious had the concealment been accomplished, that it was only when handling and noticing the unusual weight that Sergeant Barnicle discovered the arms.

The defendants were then arrested, and the *Suiyang* left for Shanghai.

The accused were charged before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with unlawful possession of arms.

One man pleaded guilty and assumed all the responsibility.

The other men denied having had any knowledge of the arms.

The case was remanded until Friday.

TRAGIC EVENT.

FISHERMAN BLINDED AND MAIMED.

LONGS FOR HOME.

Bereft of one hand, the finger tips of his other hand blown off, blinded in both eyes, and so deprived of earning a living, such is the plight of an unfortunate Chinese fisherman, who is at present lodged at the Central Police Station. He had just left the Government Civil Hospital, where he had lain for 40 days. During that time he was cared for by a local benevolent society.

His plight was brought about by the careless handling of a stick of dynamite which exploded in his hands. He says that he does not want to be a hawker, and longs to go back to his native village at Un Long.

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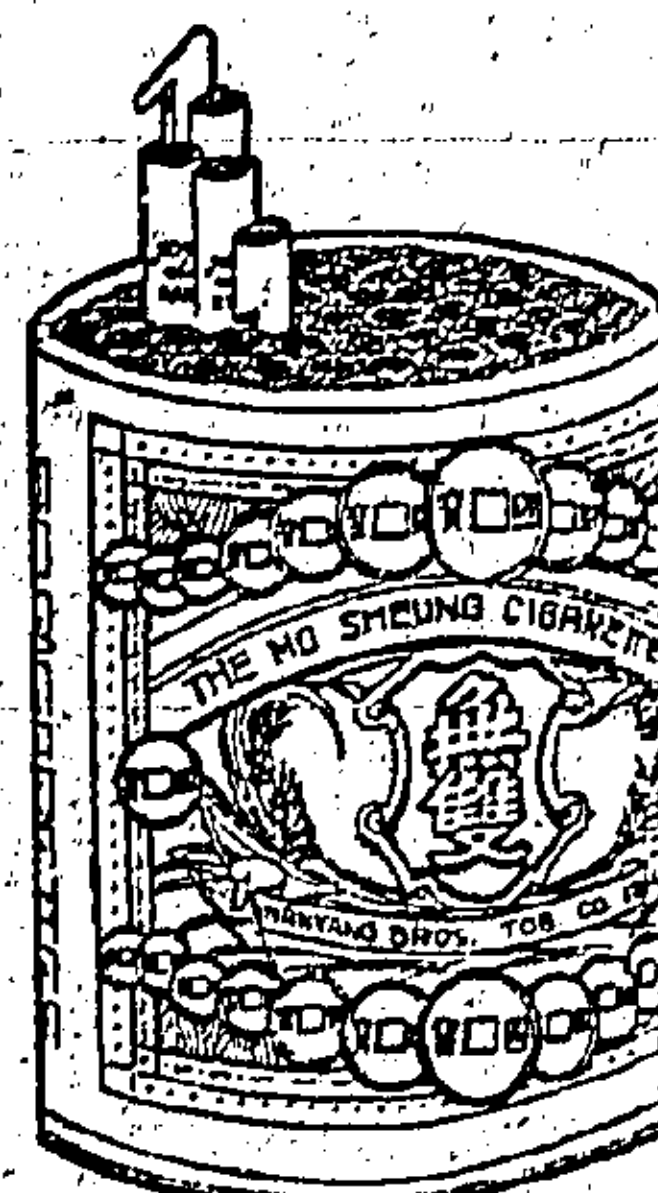
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the PEAK CLUB THIS AFTER-NOON at 3.30 P.M.

E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of THOMAS SHAW FORREST, Late of St. Andrews, in the County of Fife in the United Kingdom, Merchant, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court of Hongkong has in accordance with the provisions of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims against the above Estate till the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-six.

All Claims against the Estate should be sent in by that Date to the Underigned, the Solicitors for the Administrator.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1926.

DEACONS.

No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of WILLIAM STEWART DAVIDSON, Late of SIOGAVAL LODGE, NORTH HATLEY PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court of Hongkong has in accordance with the provisions of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims against the above Estate till the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-six.

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Dated this 10th day of August, 1926.

DEACONS.

No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PURSUANT to Section 16 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1871, as amended by Section 6 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1913, I, the Underigned, CHARLES EDWARD LAWRENCE GRIST, whose place of Residence and Service for the last twelve months has been No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and who am under Articles of Clerkship to Mr. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS, of No. 9, Queen's Road, aforesaid; Solicitor, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that it is My Intention at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof to apply for my Examination and Admission as a Solicitor of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1926.

C. E. L. GRIST.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 13th AUGUST, to THURSDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

26th July, 1926.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUPO in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 949, Together with Three Buildings thereon in course of construction at CHEUNG SEA WAN ROAD.

Annual Crown Rent: \$23.00.
Area: 3,240 square feet or thereabouts.

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, at THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road, ON TO

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Dated the 28th day of July, 1926.

[3822]

FOR RENT—18, ASHLEY ROAD, Kowloon, Central, near Star Theatre. Six Rooms, Verandah, Two Open Air Roofs, Small Yard, Immediate Tenancy. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. 4630. [123]

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No. 9, MAGAZINE GAP ROAD—\$375. Furnished. HOUSE, near GLENVIEW HOTEL. Nine Rooms—\$400. "DERBYINGTON," Nine Rooms—Two Tennis Courts—\$450. plus taxes. Ground Floor FLATS, CAMERON ROAD, near KINGSLEY—\$115. Houses & Flats also Required. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. 4630. [101]

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TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near Kowloon Ferry.

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Box No. 3913, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[3813]

FOR TENANCY—CONDUM ROAD, SEVEN ROOMS, Drawing, Dining and Cardroom, Four Bathrooms, Tennis Court, Use of Flower and Vegetable Garden and Garage—\$400—Unfurnished; \$450—Furnished plus taxes. Flats Wanted. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. C. 4630. [100]

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TO LET.—From First September, "STOWFORD No. 2," 46, BONHAM ROAD, Three Stories, Six Rooms, Five Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Apply to DEACONS, Prince's Building. [198]

TO LET—Quiet European FLATS at Tung King Road, opposite to the MOROZ CIGAR EXCHANGE. Cheap Rents Ranging from \$35.00 to \$45.00 Per month. Also European FLATS at "KA CHUEN" BUILDING, Nathan Road, at Moderate Rate. Apply to—THE KA CHUEN LAND ESTATE, 22, Tung King Road, Kowloon. [197]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 10TH, 1926.

SCIENCE AND HAPPINESS.

Since the days when the Prince Consort put forward his scheme for the 1881 Exhibition, the Royal Family of Great Britain has consistently associated itself with science and industry. The latest evidence of that fact appears in the interesting extracts of the Presidential Address to the British Association, given by the Prince of Wales. The address seems to have had the title "Some Impressions of my World-Tours." It was generally a plea for the co-operation of Science and the State. No doubt, in due course our readers will be able to study carefully the full text of this address. Meantime, there is one striking sentence which provides much food for thought: The Prince of Wales has been a great traveller and a keen observer of the varying conditions of life all over the world. He has had not only a scientific training, but practical experience of manual work. He spent some years at Osborne, then the training College for the Royal Navy. He went through the workshops, as did every young Naval cadet of his generation. He is, therefore, able to speak with a full knowledge of at any rate the elements of science and engineering. In addition he has visited numerous factories and has had all sorts of evidence put before him of the applications of science to industry. His considered verdict is that "Research is the solution of practically all the domestic and social difficulties to be found."

There can be no doubt that the Prince was referring to scientific research, although we must assume that he would wish to encourage other types of research—historical, literary and even research into the origin and meaning of the various religions. We are in an age of specialisation, but we recognise that there are many furrows to be ploughed in the wide field of knowledge. Any effort that has for its object the supply of new facts concerning Nature and the things that stimulate the intellect may be called research. Leaving the humanities for a time, however, and concentrating upon the idea of scientific research, we may say that it can be divided into two distinct sections. The research in the realm of pure science and research work for applying the knowledge obtained by the scientists to the needs of humanity. The Prince of Wales mentioned engineering and medical research. Everyone is vitally interested in both. The average life in Great Britain has been prolonged ten years largely owing to medical research work. In this Colony we have escaped two great perils of our predecessors as the result of investigations of scientific workers. It was medical research that discovered the origin of plague and malaria. Knowing the cause of a disease we can take precautions against it. There are still countless rats and mosquitos in Hongkong, and we are fully aware that the former sometimes carries the flea that causes plague and that a particular type of mosquito produces malaria. But that knowledge does not frighten us; it is the unknown which is terrifying.

There is little need to refer to the results of engineering research work; they are so obvious. It seems that soon we shall only have to press a button to have anything we need done for us by mechanical or electrical devices. Material production has been enormously increased by scientific research. It is, however, doubtful whether human happiness has increased in the same ratio. Science can increase general comfort and prosperity, but can it increase contentment? It seems that advancement in the power to enjoy and give contentment is more difficult for us collectively to acquire than advancement in the power to secure material benefit through scientific research. We must turn to moral and spiritual sources of happiness for help in any case.

Perhaps East and West are working out the real solution—the proper interpretation of the old Chinese doctrine of the mean. Scientific research gives us material possessions, more leisure and lengthens our lives. The uplifting philosophies offer us happiness and contentment.

The annual meeting of the Peak Club will be held this evening at 6.30.

Mr. H. S. Berent, Manager of the Nestle Milk Co. of Amoy, and Mr. S. J. Chen, Manager of the Bank of China, Swatow, are staying at the Hotel Metropole.

The Belgian Consul-General was present at the ceremony performed on Saturday at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, when the remains of the Belgian Father Conrardy were exhumed to be removed to the Shek Lung Leper Settlement which he founded in 1907.

It is proposed to hold another deep sea competition at the end of this month. The competition will probably be held in the vicinity of the Taikoo Docks, but full details and particulars will be published later. In the meantime members of the Hongkong Angling Club, who wish to enter for the competition, are requested to send their names in to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell.

About fifty cases, concerning various offences against the Traffic Regulations, came before Mr. J. E. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. Weber, of the Bank of Canton Building, was fined \$3 for riding his motor-cycle in Nathan Road, Kowloon, which is a controlled area, at a speed of over 15 miles an hour. In the other cases, which for the greater part concerned Chinese motor drivers, fines ranging from \$3 to \$10 were imposed.

Mrs. Lopes, of 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon, reported to the Water Police that on Sunday she lost, between Nathan Road and the Rosary Church, a gold car-ring, valued at \$40.

Shanghai is still suffering from excessive heat, for the Royal Observatory report shows that at 2 p.m. on Sunday the temperature stood at 99—the highest in the list of reporting stations.

A report was made to the Water Police yesterday that an American seaman, named William A. Lively, has been missing from the s.s. *West Ivern* since Sunday. The steamer cleared for Manila yesterday.

Mrs. Hardinge, residing at No. 3, Menden Villas, Kowloon, reported to the Water Police yesterday that \$30, in ten and five dollar notes, are missing from her house. She suspects a houseboy, who has absconded.

Alleged to have been concerned in the armed robbery committed at No. 104, Woosung Street, on the 2nd inst., four men, who were subsequently arrested in Macao, were remanded for one week by Mr. J. E. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

According to the return of cases of notifiable diseases for the twenty-four hours ended August 8th, there was one case (Chinese, imported) of cholera and one case (Chinese) of diphtheria, also two cases (Chinese) of diphtheria for the 48 hours ended August 8th.

According to a report made to the Water Police yesterday, two tarpaulin sheets, valued at \$150, were stolen from the s.s. *West Carmona* (an American vessel) while it was moored to a buoy in the harbour at the latter end of last week. One tarpaulin was taken from the deck and the other from a store-room. The *West Carmona* cleared for San Francisco yesterday.

The occupant of No. 11, Tung On Street, Yau-mat, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of unlawful possession of twelve pistols and seven revolvers has again appeared before Mr. J. E. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy. Inspector Pincott asked permission to withdraw the case, there being no direct evidence against the defendant, who was accordingly discharged.

Not content with rearing poultry, as the permit issued to him by the authorities allowed him to do, a Chinese infringed upon the licence granted him by starting to run a cattle farm in addition. The result was that the authorities withdrew his permit altogether. The farmer, however, continued to remain on the land, and as a sequel he was fined \$20, by Mr. J. E. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for trespassing on land north of Chak Yuen village, Kowloon. The defendant's excuse was that he had continued to run his poultry farm on the land until he could procure another place. He could not do this until he obtained some money, for which he was waiting.

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FALSE ALARM.

FIRE ENGINE COLLIDES WITH PILLAR.

CHINESE FIREMAN INJURED.

An alarming incident, which resulted in the No. 8 engine of the Fire Brigade being badly damaged, and one of the Chinese firemen receiving injuries which necessitated his removal to hospital, occurred in the City yesterday morning.

The engine was proceeding to the Hongkong Club in response to an alarm, which proved false, when it skidded at the junction of Pedder Street and Chater Road, and crashed against a pillar on the south side of the Union Building. A fireman was thrown off, and received injuries to the chest and neck. He was immediately taken to hospital.

The engine was immediately put out of commission, and had to be towed back to the station. It will not be available for some time, but the escape ladder can be affixed to some other machine whenever necessary.

The pillar showed scarcely any signs of a collision.

This is the second alarm from the Hongkong Club within the last two months, and is believed to have been due to defective wiring. Following the alarm last June, the push bell was covered with a glass cover. On this occasion it is thought that the crossing of wires may have caused the alarm, and the Club authorities are having the connections examined.

LOCAL WILL.

MR. WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER, SHANGHAI.

The late Mr. William M. Alexander, of Shanghai, who died on February 28th, 1925, left estate in Hongkong amounting to \$4,700. His property in Shanghai was valued at Tls. 7,211.85. Deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Small bequests were made to his parents and his sister, and the remainder went to his wife.

A CHINESE WEDDING.

THE FIRST IN WALES.

QUAINT SCENE IN CARDIFF.

We, in Hongkong are used to Chinese weddings, since almost daily we see the processions in our streets. At first they claim our attention; but in time we take as little notice of them as we do of a line of trotting ricksha coolies. And yet the majority of the Europeans here know little or nothing of the actual ceremony pertaining to a Chinese marriage.

A month or so ago, a Chinese wedding was celebrated in Cardiff, and attracted large crowds. The following account is taken from the *South Wales News*.

Amid the clashing of cymbals, the raucous screeching of a flageolet, and the blare of a dozen discordant instruments, Miss Moy-Capper Hwang, a diminutive Eastern maiden, became Mrs. Sou Yick in a Butte-street restaurant.

It was the first all-Chinese wedding ever celebrated in Wales, and Butte-street, with its medley of colour and language, will never forget the little scarlet-clad maid with the sloe-black eyes—very tired eyes, too, because she had travelled all the way from Liverpool by car—the ceremonial extravagance, the drenching perfumes, and the festoons of flowers and garlands.

It was uncompromising reversion to the glamour of the Orient with its mysticism and symbolism. The sworn wish of the bridegroom—that this or that may happen to him if he does not remain true; the declaration of the bride that she will be his to honour and to love—vows which are rarely if ever broken—left one pondering over the orgy of divorce going on in England.

CURIOUS CROWDS.

News of the impending marriage had been broadcast over the Docks district some days before hand, with the result that the restaurant in which the ceremony took place was besieged all day by a huge crowd anxious to get a glimpse of the bride who, by the way, is a daughter of a Chinese tea merchant in Liverpool. Inside, hundreds of Chinese, drawn from all parts, many of them with white wives, regaled themselves with a little of this and a little of that, and joked and teased when the din of the Cantonese skirls would allow it.

Then came an important personage in Mr. S. C. Lui (secretary to the Chinese Consul-General in London), whose business it was to make out the certificate of marriage.

THE BRIDE'S ARRIVAL.

The bride eventually arrived, and was ceremoniously bowed about the house, and showered with confetti until she reached the sanctum of union, ordinarily a tea room. Here her husband, a local Chinese merchant, stood behind a number of stewards, whose humility at her approach was a spectacle to be remembered. Bowing went on for ten minutes or so, while the cosmopolitan medley babbled.

A master of ceremonies announced every stage in the proceedings, and if his face reflected all he said the bride and bridegroom were getting a last lesson in Chinese philosophy. Months agape and eyes wide open, the crowd stood rivetted until Mr. Lui, with a bland smile, signified that Mr. Yick and Miss Hwang were now man and wife. And that's about the only thing that any of the uninitiated seemed to understand, including the reporter.

It is interesting to note that the romance had its beginning when Mr. Yick was in the employ of Miss Hwang's father, which was the only Western feature of an interesting event.

A TSINGTAO TRAGEDY.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A GERMAN.

ARMED ROBBERS THE ASSAILANTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSINGTAO, August 6th.

An atrocious murder took place here yesterday evening when two armed robbers entered a jewellery shop, belonging to a German named Carl Fischer, in a busy section of the city.

It was just as the shop was being closed for day and the shutters had been placed, that the robbers knocked at the door.

Fischer, expecting customers, opened the door, and was shoved aside out of the view of anyone passing. He was then struck with a meat chopper and grievously injured. The defenceless man cried out, and his assailant again struck and killed him.

A shop "boy," hearing his master's cries, ran to the police station and the police quickly arrived, but the robbers had fled by a back window, escaping through an alley.

One of the robbers fired at a policeman, wounding a Chinese chauffeur. Both miscreants escaped and, so far, have not been arrested.

Fischer had been a resident of Tsingtao for twenty-two years.

This is the first murder of a foreigner in Tsingtao during the past fifteen years.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

OFF TO AUSTRALIA.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARIANS' TO MEET.

RUGBY, August 8th.

The Dominions' Secretary, Mr. Amery, was present at Waterloo Station, London, yesterday, to bid farewell to the British delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association who sailed later in the day from Southampton to Canada, en route to Australia. Southampton, where they were joined by the Irish Free State delegates, they were accorded a civic send off.

Replying to a speech by the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury who has already left, is the senior member of the Delegation, said the tour was a serious mission. The delegation was inclusive of all political parties and at the Conference in Australia many important questions would be discussed. They must do everything they possibly could to apply the great resources of these young nations not merely to prevent depression of the standards of life, but so that the whole community might share in the developments which might take place. Secondly, they wanted a more scientific redistribution of population throughout the Empire as a whole. They hoped by these meetings to make the Empire more solid and united.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION REGARDING SEATS.

RUGBY, August 8th.

It seems probable that a special committee of the League of Nations appointed to consider the composition of the League Council will hold a meeting of the Council, which is due to begin on September 2nd. At its earlier meetings this special committee unanimously accepted a scheme submitted by Lord Cecil for the allocation of nine non-permanent seats. But no recommendations were made with regard to permanent seats and the committee adjourned *sine die* on June 28th in the hope that the difficulty with regard to the clash of Brazil and Spain might be removed in the interval. Spain has now asked for a further session. Although apprehensions are said to prevail in Berlin that controversies might arise at such a meeting that will hamper Germany's speedy admission to the League, it is pointed out here that whatever further recommendations might be made by this advisory body the allocation of seats to individual Powers would remain a matter upon which the Assembly would, in any case decide of its own free will.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER.

PLAIN SPEAKING TO U.S.A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 6th.

In the course of his open letter to President Coolidge on the subject of war debts, M. Clemenceau says that he is confident the eyes of the man in the street will soon be opening to the comprehensive outlook. To-day most of France's anxiety is centred in America. If nations become merely commercial houses then banking accounts would govern the fate of the world. You demand payment of our debt, yet you know as well as we that our purse is empty. You are asking us to sign promissory notes, but the secret of the comedy is that it is a question of fictitious dates, and the promissory notes will end in a loan with a mortgage on our national property. France is not for sale, even to her friends. She will remain independent. Would President Coolidge feel otherwise if America were involved?

"Britain and America, like France, threw their all into the abyss, but it was French territory which was scientifically ravaged. During three mortal years, while the blood and money flowed from all our pores, we awaited America's word that she would come. Read the unending lists of our killed and compare if you like—the strong sap of our lost youth. Isn't that a banking account? Like Russia at Brestilovsk, America concluded a separate peace with Germany. To-day there is talk of a money peace between the Allied and Associated Powers. Why didn't we, under shelter, summon a Council of Administration of Profiteers to decide whether we were allowed to defend ourselves? The result is that America is gathering all funds."

M. Clemenceau concludes: "I have spoken freely to the honoured head of a great people which I thought was destined to carry the torch of ideal ever higher, and it behoves him to render judgment on himself."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DECLINES TO COMMENT.

PLYMOUTH (Vermont), Aug. 9th.

When acquainted with M. Clemenceau's letter, President Coolidge declined to comment beyond indicating that the United States intend to conduct relations with France through duly accredited representatives; but this is interpreted to mean that negotiations regarding the French debt are closed, as it has been long made clear that President Coolidge considers all authority in the matter of debts passed from the American Debt Commission when the latter concluded negotiations and transmitted agreements to Congress for ratification.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, August 8th.

M. Clemenceau's letter to President Coolidge is generally acclaimed in the newspapers.

Le Figaro says that the octogenarian, who thought he had withdrawn from the world, has returned to the arena and is striving to rescue his beloved France with all the strength of his aged hands.

Le Petit Journal says that the Vendean Hermit's manifesto to the American people is an event of the first importance.

L'Echo de Paris says that M. Clemenceau has done well to attempt to end the loathsome flattery of most French Ministers in their dealings with Washington.

L'Oeuvre says: "It is a noble letter, but it is a pity that M. Clemenceau did not see fit to tell Wilson in 1919 what he has now written to President Coolidge."

L'Avenir refers to it as a moving epistle which will up set all politico-financial combinations.

Le Matin, however, says that as one of the chief artisans of a bad peace, M. Clemenceau should have kept silent or at least have talked to Britain as well as to America.

Le Humanite asks by what authority the hoary tragedian meddles in the settlement of inter-Allied debts?

BRITISH COAL DISPUTE.

VIEWS ON THE CLERICAL PROPOSALS.

BELIEVED FAVOURABLE MAJORITY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 7th.

The proposals of the Industrial Christian Fellowship for setting the coal-dispute which, with certain modifications, were approved by the miners' delegate conference and referred to the district are still being discussed in the coal fields. Ninety per cent. of the Derbyshire Miners' Association have reached decisions and by about five to one have voted in favour of acceptance of these terms as a basis of negotiation.

It is reported that feeling in Scottish mining areas is keenly divided and a suggestion is advanced that a ballot of all miners instead of vote by branches should be taken.

North Wales, Nottingham, Warwickshire and Durham are reported to be voting in favour.

There is a good deal of opposition in Yorkshire but the result is as yet unknown.

It is already stated that Lancashire is against acceptance, as also is the Forest of Dean.

Meanwhile the position in the coal fields remains unchanged. Good order, which throughout has characterised the conduct of the miners, still prevails.

With the exception of Warwickshire, where a slowly increasing number of men are resuming work, pits are idle although a considerable number of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire miners are working outcrop coal.

It is reported that owners in these countries are considering a new offer on terms which the newspapers believe may attract men back to work next week. Meanwhile the condition prevailing among the mining population is receiving much attention, and exaggerated statements are corrected in a message which has been given to the United Press of America.

M. Baldwin gives denial to reports which have been circulated that starvation prevails among miners' families and to the frequent assertion that the coal dispute is merely a first step to a general attack upon hours and wages by the Government.

THE NEXT MOVE.

RUGBY, August 8th.

The majority of the mining districts have, it is believed, endorsed the proposals for the settlement of the coal dispute, which were drawn up by the Church leaders and the Federation Executive.

The next move of the Executive, which will meet in London on Tuesday, is uncertain, but the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines will remain in London this week in case there should be any development.

The Prime Minister will also return from Worcestershire towards the end of the week.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FUNDS FROM U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.

Countrywide plans to raise funds on behalf of the British miners have been worked out at a conference between Mr. Green and Mr. Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the Federation of Labour, with the British delegation which recently arrived.

Mr. Morrison acts as treasurer of the campaign, which is opening simultaneously in the eastern and middle eastern cities.

The British delegation is taking charge of the activities of numerous other cities.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BALKANS FERMENT.

GOOD ADVICE WELL RECEIVED.

RUGBY, August 8th.

Newspapers state that the advice tendered in Sofia and Belgrade, not only by Great Britain but by France and Italy, has been well received and there is now less likelihood of the dispute, which has arisen between Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria over the Kriva Palanka incident, developing unfavourably.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI SENSATION.

P.W.D. MAN SHOT AND ROBBED.

SHANGHAI, August 9th.

Mr. W. J. Elliott, one of the Clerks of Works in the Public Works Department, was driving in Keswick Road last evening when five robbers stopped his car, wounded him and robbed him of \$60.

It is reported that Mr. Elliott was not ordered to stop, but that a shot, fired at him without warning, pierced his left arm and slightly wounded him in the chest.

Mr. Elliott has been admitted to hospital. No members of the gang have been arrested.

STEAMER ASHORE.

LARGE FREIGHTER AGROUND ON JAPANESE COAST.

TOKYO, August 9th.

The s.s. *Silver Cedar*, of 4,535 tons, went ashore this morning off the Shikoku coast when proceeding to Dairen from Kobe, where she unloaded cotton from New York.

Japanese vessels went to her rescue, but it is reported that unfavourable weather is hampering their efforts.

THE YANGTZE DISASTER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

HANKOW, August 9th.

A severe fire broke out on the N.K.K. *Tsuen Mui* from Hankow to Ichang, below Chenglingchi on the 7th inst.

Most of the passengers were saved, but it is supposed that several were drowned, though inaccurate details are available.

The steamer has been reduced to a total wreck.

REVOLTS IN RUSSIA.

PERSISTENT REPORTS.

DENIALS FROM MOSCOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

Extraordinarily persistent reports of widespread revolts in Russia, emanating principally from Kovno, Warsaw and Bukharest are emphatically denied by Moscow, where the semi-official Tass Agency, in a statement, says that "such rumours are spread in the interests of those hostile to Russia, and acting under instructions of States having a special interest in diverting international attention from our own plans."

THE LAND OF YOUNG MEN.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON WHAT CANADA OFFERS.

Answering the question, "What does Canada offer to Great Britain?" in a Dominion Day message broadcast from BLO, Lord Beaverbrook said:—

"It offers the career open to talent—the field of opportunity to the young man of ambition and character in the homeland. It is to the young men here who feel cramped in their opportunities and are capable of daring and endurance that I make a special appeal. They will find that Canada offers to them, but in a higher degree, what it gave their forefathers, who made it."

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

It presents in the swelling hope of its prosperity an immense chance to make money. Let the young man who is not afraid of his destiny go out and make that money. If he likes he can come back and spend it in the Old Country before his hair is noticeably grey.

States before now have perished from too much order, from immobility, from a slavish acceptance of regulation. If it was the elder sons who made Great Britain it was the younger sons who made the British Empire. They were the men who were prepared to "live dangerously" in the political and economic sense. They put their trust in their own fate and fortune. All of you cannot be elder sons, and it is to the younger sons that I appeal. For they are not bound by regulations and precedents.

Who built the British Empire? The young men, the individualists, the adventurers. Who will maintain it? Men of the same type and stock. That is the message of Dominion Day to the youth of Great Britain. Canada is young; its potential wealth is unbounded. For both these reasons it believes in and depends on individual effort and merit, and will pay any price to those who can supply the morale and the ability which it needs to develop it.

Canada offers that spirit of individualism its highest chance of realisation. I say to the young men of England, "Go out and take that chance."

MODERN GIRLS.

VICTIMS OF GENERALISATION.

THE VIEWS OF MISS KING-HALL.

An essay on the woes of being a modern girl is the title of a contribution to the *Weekly Dispatch* by Miss Magdalen King-Hall.

Miss King-Hall is the authoress of "The Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion," which purported to be a serious historical document. Lord Darling slyly declared that it would rank beside Popsy. Miss King-Hall has since admitted that she wrote it as a joke, shortly after leaving school.

It is with feelings of deep trepidation, she writes, that I approach the subject of that much-abused and misunderstood creature—the Modern Girl. Only the feeling that I am one of that strange species myself, and a desire to lift up my voice in defence of my poor sisters, gives me courage to write this article.

No one can know what a dreary thing it is to be a Modern Girl but a Modern Girl herself! It is indescribably wearisome because one happens to be young, and a female, to find oneself labelled, dissected, and pinned down—like some curious kind of insect, preened at by the dignitaries of the Church, psycho-analysed by novelists and held up to ridicule and contempt on the stage!

The Modern Girl, so the elders and betters tell us, is all leg and no hair (the fact that the Eton crop is a mode confined to the few is ignored). She is rude, hoydenish, loose-tongued, and un-feminine. She is smoking and drinking herself into an early grave. She is dislocating her anatomy by the contortions of the Charleston.

The "Label" Curse.

She is a mass of nerves, yet bold-faced; over-sexed, yet lacking in sex attraction. Worst of all, in the eyes of the elderly male elders and betters, she has no figure. (Oh! for the days of bustles and in-and-out waists!)

It is useless for the average girl to protest that she does not live on cocktails and cigarettes, and therefore cannot be looked on as a good specimen from a collector's point of view.

She is modern and a girl, and is therefore expected to fit into a definite type, in the same way that all bishops are expected to wear gaiters.

Surely this habit of labelling is one of the minor curses of the age! It is so fatally easy to pop the different types that make up our present day society into neat pigeon-holes.

Sailors, we know, are breezy, bishops are genial, men are selfish, women are changeable, and so on. No allowance is made for the claims of individuality.

In Early Twenties.

The girl of to-day is the victim of this dangerous habit of generalisation. I say "dangerous" advisedly, for what could be truer than the old adage, "Give a dog a bad name and hang it."

Human beings are apt to live up or down, as the case may be, to the accepted opinion of them. So it is with the Modern Girl. She has been told repeatedly that she is fast, made up, frivolous—a "little devil," in fact; and a natural desire to keep in touch with her century and to shun any suspicion of dowdiness prompts her to live up to her reputation.

One can see girls in the early twenties who, a few years ago, were perfectly natural and spontaneous—"flappers" becoming visibly transformed into "typical modern girls."

Other girls have acquired what one might call a "partially modern girl manner," and their personalities are a funny jumble like a patchwork quilt. One will use the "Pygmalion" expletive every other moment, yet shun the lipstick and the cigarette.

Another will have a mouth like a pillar-box and throw cigarette ends about to the vast annoyance of her relations, and yet is really so circumspect in her behaviour.

At heart they are all very much what their ancestors were; their characters are a very human medley of virtues and vices, stupidity and charm.

The superficial differences in manner and outlook, which to the older generation, make modern girls seem a different race, must be blamed on the changed and distracted world we live in since the Armistice.

Means to an End.

Financial difficulties have forced many girls of the old leisured classes into strenuous careers. It is not their fault if money-making, not love-making, occupies an increasing place in their thoughts.

Contrary to the general belief, it is not so easy for a girl to earn her living, and at the same time, cultivate the minor graces that the women of a past generation used as such effective weapons against the opposite sex.

Financial independence in women may lead to elegance and chic, but it is also hard for them to guard against a certain briskness which is not altogether pleasing to masculine tastes!

The young men and maidens of to-day have worries and problems to face that never troubled their serene adolescence. Patience! We shall be elders and better ourselves one day!

THE TAI O PIRACY.

ALLEGED "WANTED" MAN DISCHARGED.

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.

The alleged "wanted" man of a gang of four, who are stated to have participated in the recent piracy of a junk off Lap Sup Mi, near Lantau Island, in the vicinity of Tai O, on May 20th, again appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon in answer to the charge of committing piracy.

After hearing further evidence, his Worship discharged the defendant, but sentenced a woman witness, the wife of one of the original defendants in the same piracy case, tried recently, to imprisonment for perjury.

Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy prosecuted, and Mr. L. D. Turner appeared for the defence.

Recently, three Chinese were committed for trial, at the Criminal Sessions, on a charge of being concerned in the piracy of the fishing junk in question, and subsequently the defendant in the present case was arrested, it being alleged that he was the fourth man who was stated to have helped the other three in the piracy.

A report of the earlier evidence in the case appeared in Saturday's *Daily Press*.

Yesterday, the wife of one of the original defendants said she and her husband were on their boat in the neighbourhood of Lam Sap Mei when another boat came alongside. The original third defendant was one of them, and she thought the other was the present defendant. The former produced a firearm and the other a knife, threatening both she and her husband. Witness was compelled to row the two men and after rowing some distance the two men left the boat, jumping on to another one. Her husband did not go aboard. She saw the two men again on May 26th and she was offered a pair of gold bangles. She refused to accept them but later agreed to take them for boat hire.

After hearing further evidence, and being briefly addressed by Mr. Turner, his Worship discharged the defendant on the ground of the evidence being insufficient to convict him.

The wife of one of the original defendants, who had given evidence in the other case, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for committing perjury, but she was remanded for a week, and allowed bail in surety of \$100, in order that she might appear at the Criminal Sessions to give evidence in the case of the other three men committed for trial there. It appeared that her evidence given yesterday was contradictory to that given in the other case, and that she had not been speaking the truth.

JUSTICE BY CANDLE-LIGHT.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE AT THE KOWLOON COURT.

It is seldom that one has the opportunity nowadays of seeing justice dispensed by candle-light. Nevertheless, such was the experience of a *Daily Press* reporter when he visited the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Entering the small and over-crowded court-room, the scene presented was somewhat reminiscent of what might have been the case in the days before the utilisation of gas, electricity, or even oil lamps, except that the Court room was modern, as was also the dress worn by the Magistrate, the usher, interpreter, police officers, the defendants and the general public.

Hushed was the humming of the overhead fans, extinguished were the electric lights which usually glow over the magistrate's bench, usher's desk and solicitor's table. In their place were five solitary, and ordinary wax candles. Four of these were placed on the edge of his Worship's desk so as to cast a very subdued radiance, compared with electric lighting, on the mass of legal papers. The outcast candle was placed in the custody of the usher so that he might see where his pen was travelling.

NOT AN INNOVATION.

At first our reporter wondered if candle lighting was to be an innovation in the Court, for it is always necessary to have some illumination at the Magistrate's end of the room in view of there being no windows in this section of the court. On enquiry our reporter was undeceived and found that this novel and picturesque lighting effect, although it must be confessed an unsatisfactory one from the point of utility, was not to be a permanent feature of the Court.

The explanation for the presence of the candles turned out to be a very simple one. On Sunday night there was a fire in a premises near the Magistracy (reported elsewhere). Through the fire certain electric wires were fused and damaged, thus necessitating repairs. While these repairs were carried out the current in that area was cut off, in accordance with the recent order at a death enquiry on a Chinese wireman, who was electrocuted while working on wires when the current was passing through them. This rider suggested that electric current should in future be cut off whenever repairs were being carried out. In cutting off the supply adjacent premises were effected, and among them, the Kowloon Court. It is expected, however, that the current will be on again to-day.

Thus the useful candle has made its entry and exit on the stage of a Court of Law in the twentieth century only to give place again to the modern and up-to-date electric light.



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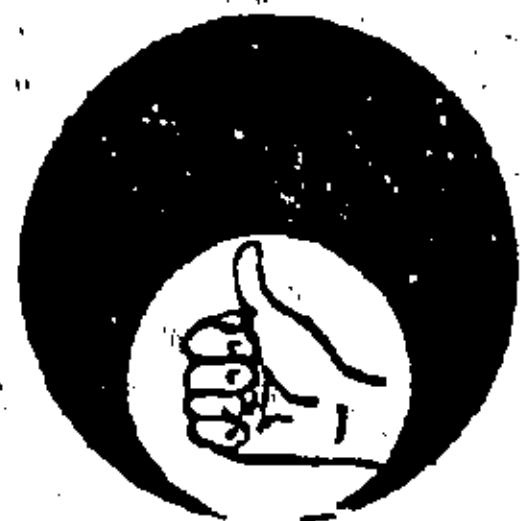
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A CAIRO LADIES' CLUB.

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST.

[BY AUBRIOL BARRAN.]

During my stay in Cairo I assisted at an entertainment given by the members of an Egyptian ladies' club, which had lately been founded on European lines, but for amusement only and not as a place of convenience or residence. Imagine a long room at the end of which a stage is set, a raised gallery to one side, with chairs and small tables, and, below, row upon row of seats occupied by women of all ages and sizes, ranging from youthful adults to women of 60. Their clothes are almost uniformly black; of European extraction, expressed according to the age and taste of the wearer; one might safely say, where the younger women are concerned, in the height of fashion.

Their faces are oval, with a pale clear skin and enormous dark eyes, rendered more expressive and enlarged by the quaint way the eyelids are outlined, indeed, emphasised by the lavish use of black pencil. The Egyptian woman out-rides the Parisian in this respect. Many wore long drooping earrings and a quantity of jingling bracelets, which fashion I cannot help thinking that the West has borrowed from the Orient.

My hostess led me to the raised gallery, where we sat at a small table with other ladies whom she introduced to me; the wives of various prominent Egyptians connected with the King and the Government, one a cousin of King Fuad. A waitress appeared, and we ordered some drinks, coffee, lemonade, and soda water. They explained to me that owing to the feast of Ramadan they had not tasted food or even a drop of water since two o'clock that morning, that they were consequently extremely thirsty, and that all parties at that time of year took place in the evening on this account, as nobody could touch food or drink during the day time. I asked if they had many entertainments, and she explained that their programmes were varied. Sometimes they organised a lecture on art or talks on the latest books and literature, but chiefly they selected, as to-night, music. We spoke in French. Most of these ladies had not the trace of a foreign accent. They informed me that they had been to Paris and bought most of their clothes there, though there were very good shops in Cairo, where the latest models could be purchased. There followed a discussion on dress, during which I ventured to admire the hat of the lady next to me—a sort of turban made of brown chiffon.

"You like it? I made it myself. I drape my veil round it, and then when I go out it comes down and covers my face. You see it is more becoming like that." And she proceeded to unwind her chiffon scarf, which was made of the same material as the turban. It then fell over her face like a motor veil. I noticed that the other head-dresses consisted mostly of pieces of white or black and white chiffon cut on the square, called marku, which were raised over the face by means of an elastic, a contrivance which certainly was neither as effective nor as becoming as my friends' ingenious invention.

"What scent do you use?" the same lady asked me. "It is so good. Let me see. I am sure I know it. Is it not 'Paris' of Coty? There are two 'Paris', One of Coty, the other of Bourgeois, yours is Coty, I feel sure."

NO NATIVE DRESSES.

"You are right," I said, and laughed in astonishment. I could not help feeling a little disappointed at seeing every one in European dress. In my ignorance I had hoped that at least some of the older women would have reverted to their native garments; the remembrance of a similar entertainment at a purdah club in India being still fresh in my mind, and the wonderful "saris" worn on that occasion. But, as my hostess explained, "Cairo is so near Europe that its women have become modernised."

By now the musicians were taking their places on the stage. A middle-aged man with a smiling countenance and a betas-selled turban, who appeared to be the head of the troupe, sat in the centre holding an instrument that resembled a kind of zither with strings of sheep gut, called a "kanun." He was accompanied by three others. The first was armed with a "rik," a sort of tambourine with little bells attached to it, the second had a banjo, the "ud," while the third was content to sing or rather intone a reiterated chant in a minor key in a high-pitched nasal voice. The concert opened with a plaintive refrain sustained on one or two notes, rising at times to a subdued crescendo and then falling to a distant remoteness, always with the same fatalistic, distinguishing strain to the constantly recurring syllables of "h'bek' h'bek'."

"That means 'I love you,'" whispered my friend in the turban with a laugh. Thus the music continued, varying from one song to another, with always the same monotonous refrain; eternity of sound and similarity of rhythm. They sang and played late into the night; while the soft Egyptian breeze stole through the open doorway and the blueness of the sky outside seemed to envelop us like a curtain of sapphire velvet. My hostess and I slipped away at an early hour of the morning. Some of the audience had already vanished. Others sat in small groups in the miniature garden outside the building; I caught a glimpse of a beautiful woman smoking and laughing in an undertone. As she moved her head, her diamond earrings swayed and fell on to her neck with a

(Continued on next column.)

MEXICAN FLOODS.

DEAD ESTIMATED AT 100 TO 1,300.

15,000 HOMELESS AND HUNGRY
IN LEON.

Mexico City, June 28th.

The number of dead in the flood at Leon has still to be accurately determined, estimates ranging from 100 to 400, although the correspondent of Al Universal figures that 1,000 perished. Probably 15,000 or 20,000 are homeless and the property damage may reach 30,000,000 pesos.

All estimates are speculative until direct communications with the stricken region are restored. Correspondents who have reached the scene and are sending reports by round-about routes have been unable to do more than guess at the number of dead concealed by the debris. Apparently not more than 150 bodies have been recovered so far.

Hunger and suffering from exposure among the homeless continues acute, although some relief supplies are arriving. The city and the surrounding devastated areas are reported to have been placed under martial law. The coffin supply has been exhausted. Ten bodies were buried without being identified.

Speedy burial of the dead has been ordered by the authorities to ward off danger of epidemics. Orders have been issued for burial without identification, if necessary, in trenches.

BAN ON PROFITEERING CREATED.

Among the very few identified dead are Simon Angulo, wealthy Spanish merchant, and Senora Ignacio Granados, wife of the owner of the newspaper La Informacion.

The Al Universal correspondent failed to find any railroad routes open and was able to reach the city only by travelling on muleback and railroad handcars. He found some of the streets of the city still submerged, with buildings crumbling under the water.

Special dispatches from Guanajuato report that clothing and other supplies are being assembled there to be sent to Leon by muleback and automobile. The success of these measures is not known yet because of the inundated conditions of the roads leading to the stricken city.

About one-third of the city was reduced to a mass of mud and debris. Local committees have been organized to prevent profiteering in food and to distribute relief supplies among the homeless.

SURVIVORS SEEK TO IDENTIFY DEAD.

NOCALES, AZUL, June 26th.

A dispatch to The Herald to-day said that the estimate of the number who perished in Wednesday's flood in the region of Leon, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, had been placed at 1,300. All the bodies have been recovered. The waters of the Santiago River, which caused the damage, were reported as receding.

Torrential rains for two weeks have caused the greatest floods in the history of the region, the dispatch said.

Churches, public buildings and homes which escaped have been opened for the relief of the homeless, according to the dispatch. Long lines of flood victims are passing through improvised morgues in attempts to identify missing relatives.

Stores and warehouses have been thrown open to the hungry inhabitants. Every precaution at hand is being taken to prevent the outbreak of pestilence.

Efforts to bring food and medical supplies into the region are being hampered by crippled rail facilities. Miles of trucks have been washed out, or are still covered with water, the dispatch said, and railroad bridges have been swept away. Relief crews rushed from neighbouring points are finding the disaster far greater than they can handle with their limited facilities.

Reports from the upper reaches of the Santiago River in the north-eastern section of the country near Lake Chapala, to the effect that no perceptible rise has occurred within the last few hours, is an indication that the peak of the flood has passed, the message said.

The present disaster is declared to be even greater than the one last January, when the Santiago River broke from its banks and 1,000 persons were drowned.—N. Y. Times.

soft jingle. She was slim and exquisitely dressed, and full of a vivid joie de vivre.

"How beautiful she is," I remarked, "and how happy." My hostess turned to look at her. "Oh! yes, that is Princess X. She is very emancipated; in fact, one of the most up-to-date of our women. She spends most of her time in Europe, and her husband allows her a great deal of freedom even here." As I crossed the garden and followed her to the gate where our car was waiting for us, I cast one more look behind me. Princess X was still laughing and smoking; but I looked beyond her, where I could just obtain an impression of faces, lined and furrowed with age, like parchment some of them, nodding imperceptibly as if beating time to the music, and yet rigid, impassive, in their mask-like stolidity. What mattered emancipation and new reforms to these women? They had left their youth behind them. It was too late now; too late for them to change. Why could not the younger generation live contentedly as they had? And then I understood "in a flash" why harem and zenana still exist to-day.—Daily Telegraph.

WATER POLO.

LEAGUE COMMENCED.

The open match of the Water Polo League was played yesterday at the Victoria Recreation Club at 8 p.m., when the Royal Navy team met and defeated the Kowloon British School "B" team by five goals to love. Carline (3) and Lonsdale (2) were the scorers.

The second match between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Hongkong Electric Co. resulted in a win for the Club by six goals to love. Lyons (3), King (2) and Brodie (1) were the goal-scorers.

[THROUGH BETTER'S AGENCY.]

NEXT TEST MATCH.

A. W. CARR RESIGNS AS CAPTAIN.

THE NEW TEAM.

Mr. A. W. Carr has resigned the captaincy of the England side for the Fifth Test Match, which starts at the Oval on Saturday, and which will be played to a finish.

The Test selectors regretfully accepted Carr's resignation, and chose the following team for the Final Test:

Mr. A. P. F. Chapman (Kent),

captain.

Mr. G. T. S. Stevens (Middlesex).

J. D. Hobbs (Surrey).

W. Rhodes (Yorkshire).

F. E. Woolley (Kent).

H. Sutcliffe (York).

E. H. Hendren (Middlesex).

M. W. Tate (Sussex).

F. Larwood (Notts).

G. Geary (Leicester).

G. Brown (Hampshire).

The twelfth man is Ernest Tyldesley, of Lancashire.

THE NEW CAPTAIN.

Mr. Chapman, England's new captain, is not yet 26 years old. He is England's youngest captain since the first appearance in first-class cricket of Dr. W. G. Grace, though the Hon. Ivo Bligh (now the 8th Earl of Darnley) was only 24 when he took the England side of 1882 to Australia.

Chapman is probably England's most attractive batsman, and a brilliant field. A left-hander, he has already had considerable experience of Test cricket, having played both in England and Australia.

A Cambridge Blue, he had the honour of scoring a century on his first appearance. Chapman learnt his cricket at Uppingham; he played for Berkshire in the Minor Counties' Championship, and qualified for Kent last year, after having been resident at Canterbury.

GOLF.

CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

MONTREAL, August 9th.

Macdonald Smith, of New York, has won the Canadian open golf championship with an aggregate of 283.

CHANNEL SWIMMING.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

LONDON, August 9th.

Colonel Freyberg, V.C., entered the Channel at Cape Gris Nez yesterday night, but gave up after covering nine miles in eight hours.

The water was extremely cold.

PERRAULT'S ATTEMPT.

LATER. The Frenchman, Perrault, abandoned his channel swim from Cape Gris Nez after 14 hours.

Freyberg has decided never again to attempt to swim the Channel.

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.

Water levels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.					
1926					
Place of Observation	Highest W. level recorded.	Lowest W. level recorded.	W.L. Aug. 6	W.L. Aug. 7	
West River at Shihching	+41.0	0	+25.8	+21.4	
North River at Tsinan	+28.7	0	+ 6.8	Falling	
North River at Samshui	+27.3	-5.0	+15.72	+14.88	
East River at Shikung	+12.2	-3	+ 4.3	+ 3.8	

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LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

[HONGKONG.]



DRY RASH BROKE OUT ON BODY

Terrible Itching and
Burning. Cuticura Heals.

"A dry rash broke out on my body and then spread over it. It spread rapidly to my arms and limbs and the itching burning, smarting sensation was so terrible that I was unable to get a night's sleep. I tried several so-called remedies but found no relief. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it, I got relief so purchased more and within a week the itching had gone, and in about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Bridgen, 3, Bottoms Fold, Micklehurst, Nr. Manchester, Eng.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to keep your skin clear. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample with free advice, write to: Cuticura, Dept. 10, P.O. Box 10, London, E.C. 4. Also for mail orders with price.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR CAR

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.81	29.81	29.83
Temperature ...	84	79	83
Humidity ...	84	89	81
Wind Direction ...	E.N.E.	E	E
" Force ...	0	2	3
Weather ...	O	O	OP
Rain ...	0.47	0.00	0.26

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 79

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle;

F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=

Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=

Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 10th to 16th, 1926.

HIGH WATER.					
Days of Week	Day of Month	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 10	4 3	3 31	3 0
Wed.	11	10 34	4 8	5 12	3 9
		11 59	4 6	4 48	3 0
Thurs.	12	11 3	6 8	4 48	3 0
		12 1	6 8	6 15	1 6
Fri.	13	0 21	4 5	6 24	3 1
		11 34	6 1	6 45	3 0
Satur.	14	0 48	4 6	6 5	3 2
		0 12	5 6	7 14	2 4
Sun.	15	1 16	4 9	6 57	3 3
		1 1	5 1	7 43	3 8
Mon.	16	1 56	5 1	8 16	3 3
		2 14	4 6	8 14	3 1

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship "CITY OF CORINTH" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1926. (3588)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KALIAN".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 6TH AUGUST, 1926.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DONALD, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1926. (3584)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motorship "MUNSTERLAND" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 15th August 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 12th August.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1926. (3583)

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Telephone Central 30.

THE "MONDEGO".
LEAVES ON CHARTER FOR SAIGON.

The s.s. *Mondego*, a Norwegian steamer, formerly known as the s.s. *Standard*, left Hongkong on Saturday, following a thorough overhaul and general repairs at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shipyard, Kowloon, for Saigon. At Saigon she will take up her new charter in the cattle trade between Phnom Penh in Cambodia and Manila and Cebu in the Philippine Islands. She is a shallow draft steamer, her mean draft in ballast being barely 3 feet, and with a full cargo of cattle only about 10 feet 6 ins. She is well suited for this run, because at Phnom Penh, which is situated fully 180 miles up the Cambodia River (just south of the Saigon River) the draft is only 12-13 feet at certain parts of the season.

The *Mondego* was built at Sandefjord, Norway, in 1906, by the Frammes Mekanismiske Verkted. She is a steamer of 804 net register tons, and 1,460 gross register tons, and carries 1,317 tons of cargo under deck. Her cubic capacity is 110,000 cubic feet grain, and 101,565 for bulk. Her deadweight capacity, inclusive of bunkers is 2,100 tons, while her bunkers contain 353 tons. Her draft fully loaded is 17 feet 9 ins. and she is capable of making a speed of about 10 knots per hour on a consumption of about 13-14 tons of Japanese coals per day only. Her length between perpendiculars is 231 feet, her extreme breadth is 35 feet, and her depth of hold 19.4 ins. The height of her tween-decks is 7.4 ins., and she is arranged with air scuttles and very large hatches for a steamer of her size, which, together with four side-ports, allow for plenty of ventilations. She is of the spar deck type, and in former years, when she had a Hongkong passenger licence, she used to carry 12 first-class passengers in the various cabins and about 500 coolie passengers in the tween-decks. She carries ample fresh water ballast, in the amount of 290 tons. Her engines were made by the same makers as her hull, and are of the triple expansion type, and situated amidship. She has 150 nominal horsepower, and has two boilers with a heating surface of 2,805 square feet.

It is understood that the ship will remain on her new charter for at least six months. Messrs. Karsten Larsen & Co., of Pottinger Street, are local agents for the steamer.

NO MORE WAR.

GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY'S HOPE.

DISARMAMENT AND FEDERATION OF EUROPE.

The tenth Plenary Congress of the League of Nations Societies was held at Aberystwyth, Wales.

Count Bernstorff (the German Ambassador to the United States during the war), who headed the German deputation, in an interview, referred to the condition of Europe, and said there were two outstanding matters of vital importance on which the resumption of normal conditions depended. The first was disarmament. Germany had realised that great sacrifices were necessary and its people were making these sacrifices; but it would count for nothing unless there came disarmament.

WAR BRINGS POVERTY.

"We have learnt," he continued, "that war brings poverty. We have learnt also that preparation for war brings war as the natural result and no nation in the world can afford another outbreak. The second great factor in the rebuilding of Europe is a federation which must include Great Britain. The interests of each nation are inter-independent. We cannot do without you and I am no party to the suggestion of a federation of Europe which excludes Great Britain. The Channel now has become so narrow that your interests and the interests of Europe are identical; but we must get rid of the barriers both economic and territorial."

GERMANY SOUND FOR REPUBLICANISM.

Count Bernstorff referred to the position of those who lived on the borders, and said that their position would be infinitely better if there were not the rigid conditions which now existed. On the question of minorities, Count Bernstorff said a federation would go a long way towards solving that serious problem. Touching on home affairs and the recent vote in Germany, the Count said Germany was sound for the Republic and would prove to be so if a vote were taken to-morrow. The man in the street felt with regard to expropriation that while so many had lost their all it was unfair that certain persons should have their fortunes restored. "I myself," he said, "and many others abstained from voting because it was not a clear issue. A clear issue to a reasonable man would have been expropriation with reasonable compensation."

LONELIEST POST ON EARTH.

THREE POLICE OF "TOP OF THE WORLD" PATROL.

RECORD UNDER CAIRN.

Three policemen, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, hold the unenviable distinction of being the loneliest men in the world.

Their shack at Craig Harbour, a barren cove on the southern shore of Ellesmere Land, is literally on the top of the world. They can stand at their door looking northward, knowing that for the 700 miles to the Pole, and 1,000 and more down the other side of the earth into the Siberian plains, no other human being exists.

If human endurance permitted, it would be possible for these three men to travel on the same degree of latitude completely round the earth before other humans would be encountered, except a tiny tribe of 200 Eskimos clinging to the western coast of North Greenland.

Mr. Herbert P. Lee, who has endured the rigours of this grim police post, tells its story in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The supply ship *Arctic* comes once a year, but dare not stay more than two days for fear of being trapped in the grip of winter. She is the only link with civilisation.

If that ship failed to arrive there would be no other, only 12 long, weary months more of isolation, such isolation as few men know next to the intense desire for intercourse with our fellow humans from the great "outside," it was the mail for which we longed the most.

NO ESCAPE.

In this land there is no escape, no way of communicating with the outside world, except by terrible sled journeys, which would take two years to make. Ten months out of the 12 there is nothing to do but gaze at ice from the windows of the shack.

For three long months and more the oil-lamps burned in the little shack, banked in six feet thick with snow to preserve the warmth within. One of us at noon each day took a storm-lantern to read the thermometer hung on the wall outside, to gather data for meteorologists. But when summer comes hours mean nothing on Ellesmere. "For nearly four months," writes Mr. Lee, "we knew no such thing as darkness. Night was the same as day, often as not an expedition would leave the post in the warm light of midday as in the blinding brilliant sunshine of mid-day."

There was, of course, no police work in the accepted sense to do. We merely understood that the Government desired a garrison on Ellesmere to make good its claim to possession. It was expected that we would explore as much as possible, and report each year to Ottawa.

With the coming of the summer and the arrival of the *Arctic*, the bitterness of the past year was forgotten. Life, too, was abundant for a time. There came the snow-bunting, the ptarmigan, the walrus, and the seal, while gulls and ducks in thousands swam in the sea off the edge of the pack.

WHEN NEWS LAST CAME.

A year ago, when news last came from this outpost of the world, there were but two white men at the police post, and only the corporal could be spared for the "top of the world" patrol. His job was to travel northwards for 300 miles with only one Eskimo, 25 days of toiling over treacherous glaciers.

"All to pile under the cairn of stones at the foot of the glacier at Cape Sabine an empty cartridge case, containing a record that 'the top of the world' patrol, ordered by the Government in Ottawa, had been carried out."

But this is almost easy work. "It is in doing nothing," says Mr. Lee, "sitting tight through the long Polar winter, waiting for the sun to come, for the months to pass, and the ship to come bringing word of the 'outside,' that strains human endurance to the limit."

M.P.'S TROPICAL DRESS.

MR. MACQUISTEN'S TOPEE.
A PRECEDENT IN PARLIAMENTARY FASHIONS.

The House of Commons, quick to appreciate any departure from its somewhat sombre uniformity in the matter of clothes, enjoyed an undeniable innovation on July 12th.

For some years Lieut. Colonel Applin, the member for Enfield, has greeted the advent of summer by appearing in a straw-coloured tussore silk suit. His admiring and perspiring colleagues have cheered enviously, but only in rare instances have dared to follow his bold example. Lately Colonel Applin has shared with Miss Wilkinson, who has a liking for summer frocks, the distinction of being the only really cool-looking people in the House.

On July 12th both hon. members had to yield position to Mr. Macquisten, the Scottish K.O., who sits for Argyllshire. Wearing a complete outfit even lighter than that of the member for Enfield—at any rate, so far as colour effect was concerned—Mr. Macquisten walked boldly into the chamber and took a seat next the hon. and gallant member.

Mr. Macquisten enjoys a high reputation as a humorist in Parliamentary circles, but an outbreak of this sort was entirely unexpected. Having recovered a little from their first astonishment, hon. members murmured faintly a tribute of admiration, but they were rendered mute once more when Mr. Macquisten produced from under his arm a topee, of the genuine tropical brand, and proceeded to wear it, as the rules of the House entitled him, during the debate.

Members hurried into the House from the lobbies in order not to miss a spectacle which is likely to rank as a precedent in Parliamentary fashion.

ACCIDENT TO THE "PHRANANG".

MACHINERY DAMAGED BUT REPAIRED.

DELAYED ARRIVAL.

The s.s. *Phranang*, a Chinese steamer, at present plying between Hongkong, Tourane and Quinhon, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the last-mentioned port. She should have arrived early in the morning, but was unable to do so owing to a slight breakdown in the engines.

The report of her master, Captain H. C. Keddie, to the Harbour Office stated:—"Five degrees South and 40 degrees West of Green Island, machinery damaged so that ship could not proceed to port. So discharged live stock."

The *Phranang* brought to Hongkong 500 tons of general cargo, in addition to a certain amount of live stock.

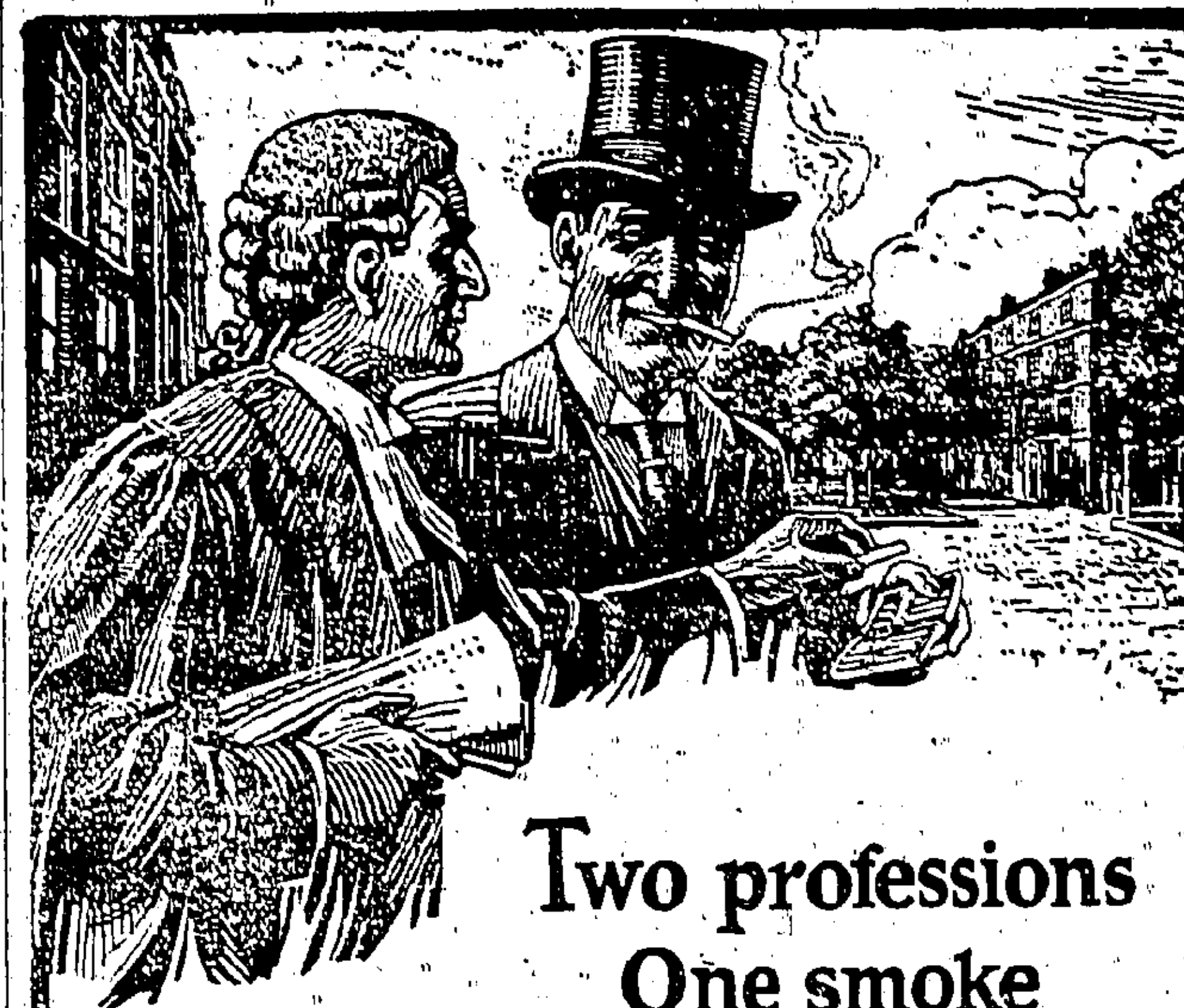
On enquiry at the local agents of the steamer we were informed that the damage was very slight, and in fact amounted to comparatively nothing at all. We were told that the *Phranang* arrived off Cheung Chau on Sunday night when something went wrong in the engine-room which caused a breakdown in some part of the engines, so that they were unable to function. The ship was, therefore, unable to proceed further. It appears, however, that the engineers managed to effect the necessary repairs, so as to enable the steamer to reach port yesterday afternoon. The *Phranang*, following her arrival, proceeded to her usual wharf at West Point.

The *Phranang* is a steel-screw built steamer of a registered gross tonnage of 1,604 and net tonnage of 1,022. She was built at Glasgow and her port of registry is Hongkong. Her dimensions are: length, 270.4 feet; breadth, 37.0 feet; depth, 21.8 feet. She was originally under the British flag, but is now flying the Chinese flag. Her owners are the Chung Yue S.S. Company, and the local agents are Chau Yue Teng.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory, stated:—

A feeble anti-cyclone is central over the Loo-Choo Islands. The depression over Indo-China is less intense. Local forecast: S.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, showery.

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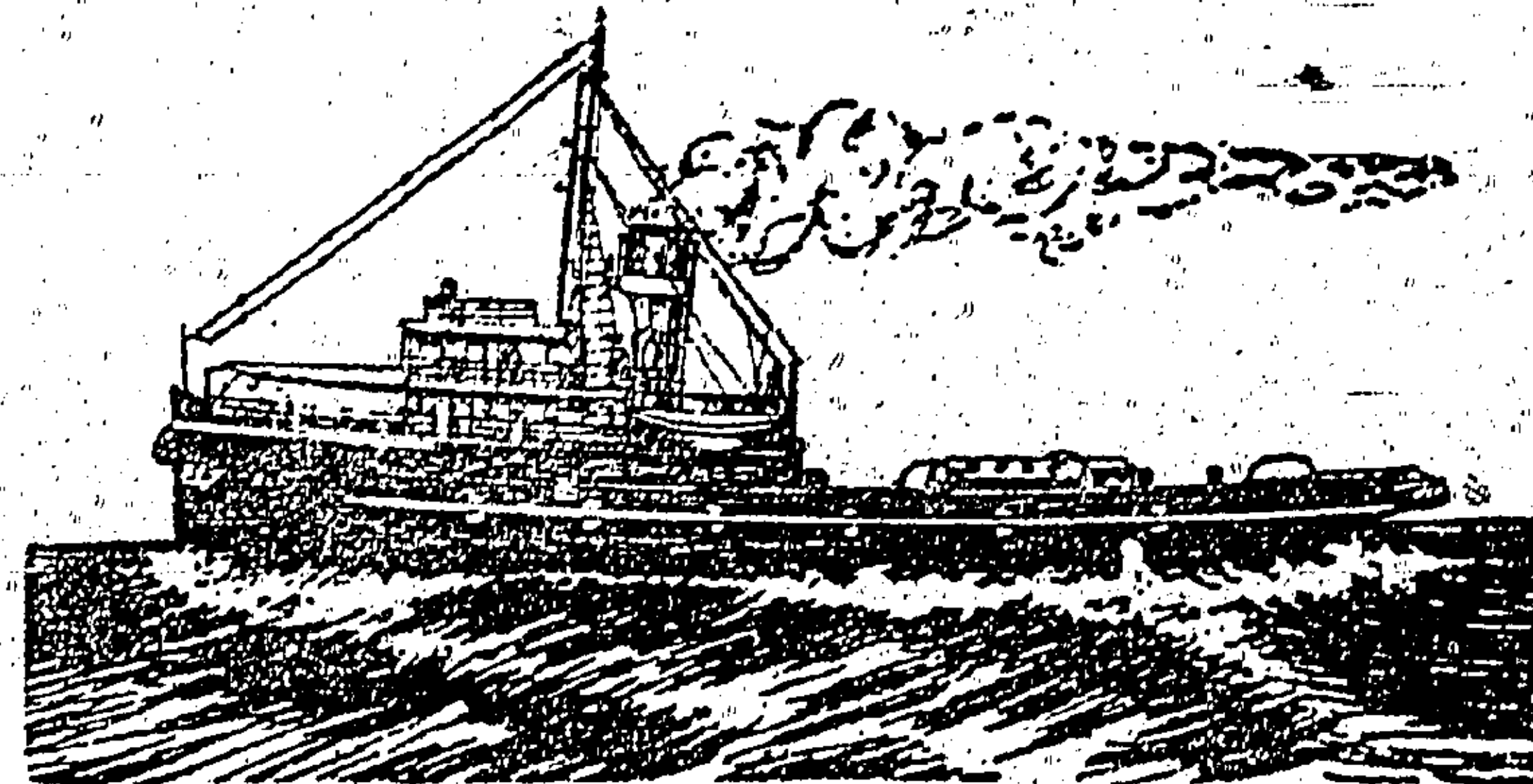
The days in which we live render it more difficult to maintain a condition of perfect health all the time. The system gets 'run-down' with rush and worry.

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"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

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S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... Via Suez Canal From Hongkong 13th August.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WALK & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong

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FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.

"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

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STEAMER From Hongkong October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilmane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Mars., Casablanca, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Mars., L'don., Hamburg, B'dam. & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	31st Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th Sept.	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	8th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	21st Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	— Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	3rd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,956	27th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"ARAFURA"	6,000	19th Oct.	and Melbourne.

• Calls at Kolambangan.
Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	6,949	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	23rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELORE"	8,853	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
• Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Heat in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)
HAIHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Thuesday, 10th August, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW
Calling at Swatow for Passengers only

HAINING ... Capt. W. O. Parnson ... Friday, 13th August, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blate Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING" and "HAIHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 10th Aug.	11 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, ANTUNG & NEWCHWANG	"CHENG TU"	On 12th Aug.	6 a.m.
HAIHONG & HAIHONG	"TEAN"	On 12th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SENNING"	On 12th Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 14th Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"ORINEUA"	On 14th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGCHOW"	On 17th Aug.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIOHOU"	On 17th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUOCHOW"	On 19th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 21st Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 21st Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	Sailing Hence ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	11th August	18th August, Noon
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone: CENTRAL 35.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 4th September.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... 10th August.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... 7th September.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 30th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030. Agents.

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 5th Sept., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	23rd August.
S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	20th September.
S.S. "SIMALOER"	...	18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "GEMMA"	...	7th August.
S.S. "ZOSMA"	...	4th September.
S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	2nd October.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents, York Building

Telephone Central No. 1574.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MALVERNIAN"	...	Via Suez Canal	18th August.
S.S. "DEUCALION"	...	Via Suez Canal	27th August.
S.S. "ANTIOCHUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	...	Via Suez Canal	24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON, JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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